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Poetry.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Oh, th' Haythen Chinee, in a minute,
Will be crassin' across th' divide,
An' it's lickity-cut he will shin it
To save his Mongolian hide.
Bad cess t' his queue an' his liver,
We will give him an illigant dance!
Ay, smirk! ay, stutter an' shiver—
Tuck yer shirt inside cv yer pants!

Ye never was good as a nation,
With yer slantin' an' ignorant eyes—
Make way for th' lords ov creation,
Th' rich an' th' han'some an' wise!
Yer intellick's built like a parrot's,
Ye eat with yer fingers an' sticks,
Yer soul is as dead as a carrot's,
So over ye go 'cross th' Styx!

Ye rule cur shirts an' our collars,
Ye iron our cuffs int' saws;
Yer a thing that gits rich an' then hollers
If we ax ye t' follow our laws.
Ye never was good as a voter,
What good in th' land are ye, sure?
Ye're a villain, a chate an' a flotter;
Mongoly, we shows ye th' dure!

They's Roosia an' England again ye,
Yer in' bone cv th' gallant Japan;
Uncle Sam's at yer platter ll, ye sin ye—
Ay, out with yer leperous clan!
Th' imiror of Garmany's tragic,
He will write up an opry ov ye;
His popguns will teach ye a magic—
Ye haythen, climb down t' yer knee!

Fer th' powers are lookin' fer slices,
They will cut ye up quietly an' fine;
They will divvy yer teas an' yer rices—
An' push ye all int' th' brine!
Fer it's one an' all ov them sayin'
In accents both rapid an' low:
"It's time to follow powers, fer th' slayin';
Th' Haythen Chinee, he must go!"
—Harold MacGrath in Syracuse Herald.

TO THE CABBAGE LEAF.

Oh, cabbage leaf, serene and gay,
Though humble be your lot,
You quite eclipse the deathless bay
When summer's roasting hot.

You were not made alone to be
The horned beef's acolyte,
Though in that role all minds agree
Your star is ever bright.

You're fit to fringe the pictured bowl,
All rosy red with wine,
Which soothes and glads the weary soul
With ecstasies divine.

It is to fate you humbly bow,
Whene'er for, fragile leaf,
You're cast to clothe the inner cow
And build the juicy beef.

Uneasy never lies the head
Whose crown with you is lined,
But happy is the skull instead
'Round which you're fondly twined.

What mighty thoughts beneath you throb,
What fancies chastely sweet,
While 'neath the hat you blithely bob
Along the dusty street.

Oh, happy is the man to-day—
Yea, proud is he, and vain—
Who capers blithely on his way,
And has you on the brain.

And there's no mortal up to date
Who, in his joy or grief,
Will let his head become too great
To fit his cabbage leaf.
—R. K. Munkittrick, in N. Y. Herald.

MY MITHER-IN-LAW.

When I courted wi' Maggie her mither did cry
That nane could be suited like Maggie and I;
But since we've got mairret a change is owre a';
Noo, I canna get on wi' her mither ava';

When she tak's a rin up by the fireside she sits,
An' gets on to Maggie for cleaning my buits;
She says, "Dinna learn him sic fashion ava'"
She's a middlesome lady, my mither-in-law.

She picks fauts wi' this, and she picks fauts wi' that;
She even picks fauts wi' oor innocent cat.
She scolds at oor wean when he greets on his mawn;
She's a heldstrong auld lady, my mither-in-law.

When she speaks o' our neebours she rins them a' doon,
An' she thinks there's no mony like her in the toon;
If she does ony guid turn fu' loudly she'll blaw.
She's real fond o' herself, my auld mither-in-law.

Some nicht I will open my mind on her yet,
An' tell her o' something she winna forget;
I'll tell her she winna come here an' misca'
Folks wha niver hae herm'd her, my mither-in-law.
—Glasgow Mail.

Miscellany.

HOLDS THE RECORD FOR HEAVYWEIGHTS

The athletes of Harvard are in mourning because Ralph D. Perry, who runs a cigar stand and stationery store in Cambridge, cannot be secured to play center rush on the varsity football team. Ralph is a trifle over six feet tall, and

RALPH D. PERRY.

weighs in strict training something over 250 pounds. In spite of his enormous weight he is not ungraceful in appearance, and has some reputation as an athlete. He is 19 years old, and, age being considered, is believed to hold the heavyweight record of the world.

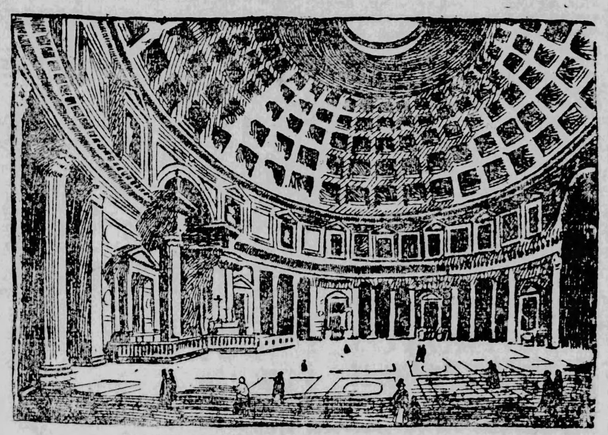
He has recently taken a great interest in bicycling, and, on a specially constructed wheel dashes over the country roads about Cambridge at a speed which frightens other riders off into the cornfields.

No Alternative.

"That's a terrible noise in the nursery, Mollie," said the mistress. "What's the matter? Can't you keep the baby quiet?"

"Shure, ma'am," replied Molly, "I can't keep him quiet unless I let him make a noise."

KING HUMBERT BURIED IN THE FAMED PANTHEON



INTERIOR OF THE PANTHEON AT ROME.

The Pantheon at Rome, wherein the remains of King Humbert were interred, is one of the most celebrated of the ancient structures of that city. The word pantheon means a temple dedicated to all the gods. It was erected by M. Agrippa in the year 26 B. C. It stands in a piazza between the Corso and the piazza Navona, near the center of the ancient Campus Martius, and after the lapse of twenty centuries it is still the best preserved of the monuments of ancient Rome. It is a rotunda, or round building, 143 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome, of which the summit is 143 feet above the pavement. In front is a Corinthian portico, 110 feet long and 44 deep, composed of 16 granite columns, with marble capitals and bases, disposed in a triple row, each column being 46½ feet high and 5 feet in diameter. After being used as a pagan temple for 634 years, it was dedicated as a Christian church, A. D. 608, by Pope Boniface IV., under the name of Sancta Maria ad Martyres (Holy Mary and the Martyrs), but is still commonly called the Pantheon.

The above engraving gives a good view of the interior of the Pantheon and its dome, which is "the grandest dome that remains to us from antiquity." The circular opening at the top is 28 feet 6 inches in diameter. The dome is built of brick and rubble, and rests on a circular wall 20 feet thick. The ceiling is ornamented with rows of quadrilateral compartments converging toward the top, each large compartment having four smaller ones sunk one within the another, which were originally either carved with plates of silver or of bronze.

BOXERS WERE PAID $68 FOR HIS HEAD

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, the officer of the United States marines for whose head the Chinese authorities paid a reward of 100 taels (about $68 Ameri-

MAJOR LITTLETON W. T. WALLER.

can gold) was one of the bravest and most capable officers in the corps. He was killed during the first battle in which the allies made an attack on the walls of Tien-Tsin.

That the Chinese did not forget the reward that was offered for his head was made evident by the discovery of a receipt for the money among the papers of the viceroy of Tien Tsin, which were ransacked after the capture of that walled town by the allies last month.

Major Waller was a native of Virginia, and was appointed a lieutenant in the marine corps in 1880. Five years later he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and to that of a captain in 1896.

During the Cuban war, the then Capt. Waller proved himself a veritable hero. He happened to be in the command of a company of marines which were ordered to occupy Camp McCalla, at Playa del Este, in Cuba. The Spanish sharpshooters made the position a most precarious one. The marines, including their dauntless commander, were exposed to the fire of the Spaniards, who were concealed in the bush.

They were outnumbered, too, but Waller worked on the theory that one American was as good as a dozen Spaniards—a theory that seemed to be quite tenable, for the captain not only held the camp but punctured the skins of several of the enemy who descended on the stout-hearted little company. At Tien Tsin he was no less brave, and fell fighting.

GRASSHOPPER TURKEYS EARN $25 A DAY

"Yankee ingenuity" is an inadequate term to describe the mental operations of the up-to-date Kansas farmer.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," is the motto of Isaiah Finch, a Saline county farmer, who is in receipt of a steady income of $25 a day, all because his neighbors are infested with grasshoppers and because he holds the key to the situation, in the shape of a thousand turkeys, which he rents to them as exterminators of the pest.

Several years ago, when there was an unusually severe plague of "hoppers" throughout the entire state, Mr. Finch's crops were rendered practically immune, because he was fortunate enough to have raised a large brood of turkeys. These devoured the grasshoppers almost as fast as they could light on his premises, and before they had time to work any destruction.

Mr. Finch then resolved that in future he would always have a big flock of turkeys, and this year he has increased the number to a thousand. It had long been a great mystery to his neighbors why Mr. Finch's fields continued green and luxuriant, while their own crops withered into unsightly stubble with every onslaught of insects.

USE OF LETTERS.

To those who have never considered the subject it might appear that each letter is of equal importance in the formation of words, but the relative proportions remain in the English language are these: a, 85; b 16; c, 30; d, 44; e, 129; f, 25; g, 17; A, 85; h, 64; i, 80; j, 4; k, 8; l, 40; m, 26; n, 80; o, 80; p, 17; q, 5; r, 62; s, 80; t, 96; u, 34; v, 12; w, 20; x, 4; y, 20; z, 2. It is this knowledge of how frequently one letter is used compared with others that enables cryptogram readers to unravel so many mysteries.

AN IRON MOUNTAIN.

El Correo de Sonoa of Mexico says that an engineer employed by an American company, who recently visited the Cerro del Mercado in Durango, says that the iron in sight on this mountain is sufficient to furnish all the smelters of England with ore for a period of 330 years. The iron which may be obtained without excavating one inch exceeds 100,000,000 tons, and the value of the ore that may be taken out runs up to the astonishing figure of 9,900,000,000 pesos, at the price of this product when the investigation was made. The newspaper cited asserts that the German engineer Frederick Weidner, who has made a more careful study of the wealth of the Cerro del Mercado than any one else, avers that it contains 1,046,004,200 cubic feet of metal, which is sufficient to supply the smelters now in existence or which may come into existence for centuries to come. Mexican engineers agree that the iron mountain referred to is the greatest in the world, and are of the opnion that there are similar masses of iron in the country, which will be discovered little by little.

COLORS FROM COAL TAR.

Some one hundred and fifty colors are now obtained from coal tar, and these have almost entirely supplanted vegetable and animal dyes. In fact, only two of the vegetable class, indigo and logwood, are still of any considerable importance. Coal yields a large amount of coloring matter, the magenta obtained from a ton being sufficient to dye 50 yards of flannel; the aurine, 120 yards; the vermillion scarlet, 2,560 yards, and the alizarine, 255 yards.

MENDED HER SHAFT AT SEA

Smart Piece of Work Done on a British Ship in Midocean.

Kipling's "dour Scotch engineer," McAndrews, could hardly have acquitted himself more creditably than did William Gerrie, chief engineer of the British steamer Border Knight, which arrived at New York a few days ago, after an exciting experience in mid-ocean. If all engineers were as well qualified to deal with and overcome emergencies as this quiet-looking man there would be fewer jobs in the salvage way and less tedious making of harbor under canvas. The Border Knight is a steamer of the genus tramp, a nomadic freighter that set out from Natal in ballast for New York under charter to Barber & Co., of that city. All went well with her until July 2, when at 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was a sudden jar and a shock, a whirring of machinery and a hiss of steam.

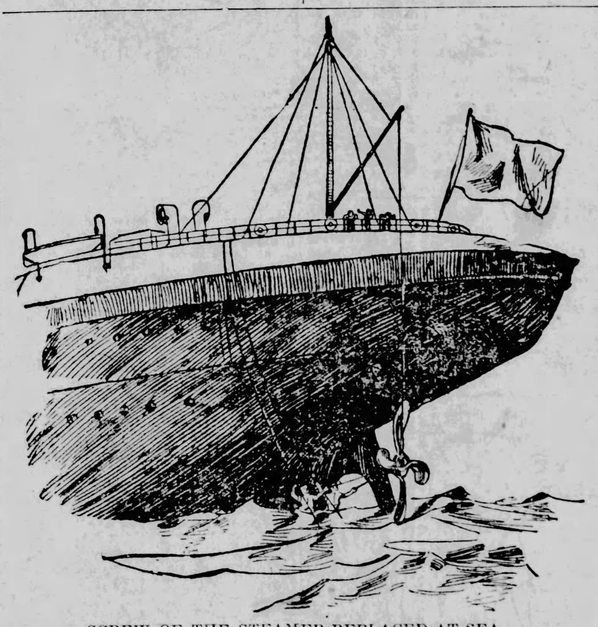
"Shaft's broke," explained Third Engineer Findlay briefly as he closed throttle on racing engine.

Txamination showed that his diagnosis was correct. For no ascertainable cause the tail shaft, a twelve-inch length of steel, had snapped just outboard the sleeve, releasing the eight-ton propeller, which went spinning to the bottom. The ship lost her headway, and, having no sail power to give her steerage way, sat provokingly a-rocking in the sea, biding the outcome of the misadventure. The usual procedure in such cases is to haul fires and hoist your flag upside down, by way of a distress signal, by day, and to burn blue lights at night. But these men of the Border Knight did nothing of the sort. The engineer went manholing on his back to the end of the tail shaft, and then came back with an idea which the captain gave him permission to put into effect.

The first step was to uncouple the intermediate shaft, and to do this expeditiously a battering ram was improvised from the anchor stocks. The coupling bolts forced out, the intermediate shaft was lowered clear of the fractured tail shaft, and that piece of metal was knocked from the opening in the stern. A wooden plug the exact size of the shaft was forced into the hole and then a spare tail shaft was lifted into position and coupled on to the intermediate. All of this work occupied three full days. With both shafts in place again the work of fitting on a spare propeller, which the vessel carried, was commenced. To lift the stern out of the water all of the water ballast was pumped from the aftertanks and then six feet of water was pumped into forward hold. This lifted the stern until the opening was within four feet of the surface.

Meanwhile the six-ton propeller had been lowered over the port quarter, suspended from a cargo boom and guyed with heavy tackle. Chief Engineer Gerrie and Chief Officer Mathie then took positions on the rudder pintles and, standing waist deep in water, guided the big piece of metal to its place on the tail shaft. The massive nut which was to hold it in place was then screwed tightly on by a giant spanner, worked by tackles from the quarters.

The work of the two men in the water was made somewhat entertaining by the active presence of several sharks, that played around the stern of the ship.



SCREW OF THE STEAMER REPLACED AT SEA.

Mathie was once washed overboard and nearly drowned before being rescued. But that was only an incident, as Mathie and Gerrie explained, neither making much of it, and both apparently regarding the whole affair as being nothing more than an experience likely to come to the lot of those who "go down to the sea in" tramp steamers

The Hashfed Philosopher.

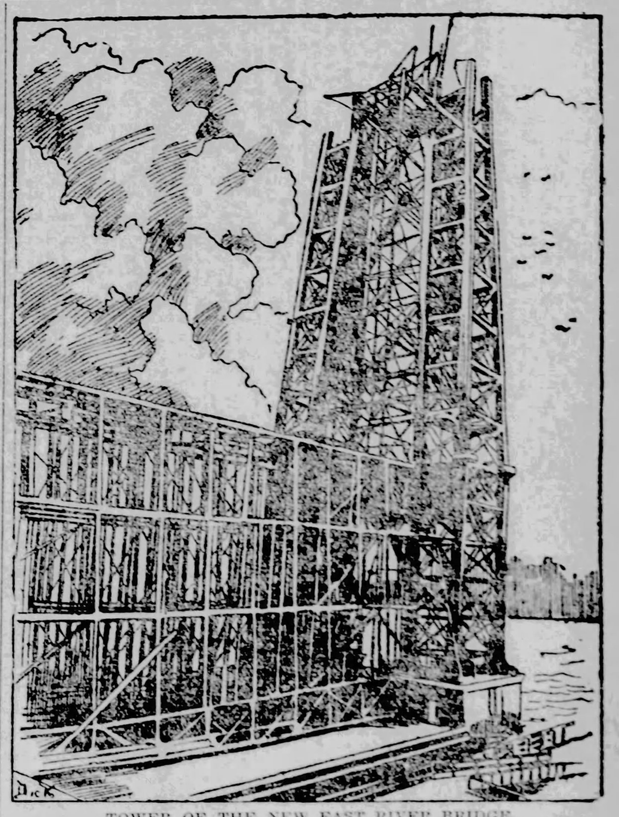
"Most people," began the Hashfed Philosopher, "who say 'Satan, get thee behind me,' stand still and wait for Satan to push."—Syracuse Herald.

GREAT BRIDGE OF STEEL

Another Vast Structure to Connect Brooklyn and New York.

Brooklyn bridge No. 2 has now reached such a stage of its construction as to arouse the daily interest of all the citizens of Greater New York whose business is transacted on Manhattan island and whose homes are in the City of Churches. Its completion is yet far off, of course, although long steps have been taken in that direction. The contractors have refused to commit themselves when asked when the great work will be finished. Residents of Brooklyn who make the trip to and between that city and New York twice a day by way of the present bridge and experience the inconveniences which result from the congested condition of approaches, cars and footpaths have been watching the erection of the two great towers a short distance north of the bridge with more than ordinary interest. These towers, when completed, will support the second Brooklyn bridge, which will be 1,600 feet in length, or 4 1-2 feet longer between the towers than the present bridge, and will be the largest structure of its kind in the world. In 1895 the plans were made and in the fall of 1896 the work was begun with the caissons for the New York tower. These were built on the Brooklyn side and then taken across the river and anchored on the foundations, filled up with concrete and on top of this work the granite piers were built which support the towers. The work of building these granite supports was a difficult one. On the Brooklyn side the structure extends 108 feet below the high water line and 335 feet above the same line, and as the great masses of stone were unloaded and made ready for place in the structure and as thousands of tons of the same massive building material were piled up in the great anchorage block, which contains about 45,000 yards of masonry, many observers of the work believed that the bridge would be another stone structure.

When the piers were finished the structural steel made its appearance, and this has been used exclusively in the construction of the great towers. This material will give the bridge a lighter and more graceful appearance than the present bridge, although it will be larger than bridge No. 1 in many respects. The



TOWER OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

towers will each contain about 6,000,000 pounds of metal, and from these monster uprights, 335 feet high, the cables supporting the bridge will be hung. These cables will support only the main spans, 1,35 feet above the water; the approaches will be steel viaducts, extending on the New York side as far as Norfolk street and on the Brooklyn side to Havemeyer street.

The spans between the anchorage and the main span will be cantilevers. The structure will be 118 feet wide and will have four tracks for elevated trains, two driveways, two promenades and two bicycle paths.

The tower on the New York side is complete, except for the cap pieces, which are not yet in place, but the constant pulsation of the pneumatic riveting machine and the exciting spectacle of men at work hundreds of feet above the ground and the great forest of retaining scaffolding, which has not been removed, constantly attract throngs of sight-seers.

CROWNING NEW KING OF ITALY

Ceremony Will Soon Be Celebrated With Much Pomp at Rome.

King Victor Emmanuel III, son of murdered Humbert and grandson of Victor Emmanuel II, "King Honestman," as his subjects called him, is the third ruler of Italy in 40 years. Victor Emmanual II was declared king by parliament in 1861. Humbert I ascended the throne in 1878 and Victor Emmanuel III in 1900. The coronation of the young ruler will be celebrated with much pomp, so as to give the people an opportunity to publicly express their loyalty to the government.

In Italy the divine right of the king to rule is not generally admitted, nor does the throne claim any such right except "in the providence of God," but precedents of republics say that Victor Emmanuel II was declared king in 1861 by parliament, which was a political body, and the throne has been maintained on that basis ever since. The people wanted to separate their temporal from their spiritual concerns, and they organized a clean-cut political government, leaving their spiritual interests to the Vatican, where they had been from the early years of the Christian era.

It is for these reasons that the crowning of a king in Italy is much like the inauguration of the president of a republic. To be sure, in theory he is anointed with holy oil, but it takes a vivid imagination to see anythin real or meaning in it. The oath of office is the essential thing, exactly as it is in the United States; besides, the constitution of Italy, which was largely the work of Victor Emmanuel, has in it more for the people than almost any other constitutional monarchy of Europe.

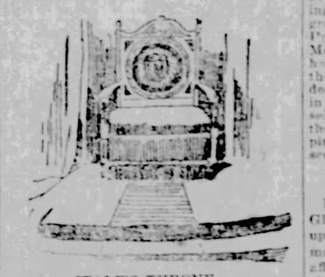
It is also true that there is more of the spirit of democracy among the common people of Italy than in almost any other country of Europe. They exert a powerful influence, too, as was witnessed by their determination to establish and maintain a national government independent of the Vatican and the church, in that movement they were seconded by 10,000 priests, but the latter were actuated by a belief that it would be better for the church if it would cut loose from the temporal concerns of the state and give all of its energies to the propagation of religion. For these reasons and others, the coronation ceremonies in Italy do not partake of the spectacular as in Russia, at the same time they have enough military, civil and public display to make the occasion deeply impressive, the more so because the presence of the assumption of authority by the new king implies that the king is king by their permission, rather than by an inherited right or heavenly commission.

There are three crowns most celebrated in connection with the imperial dignity. One of these, and the one that will probably be used by Victor Emmanuel III is the Italian or Lombard crown. It is known as the iron crown, but for a fact, the only iron in it is one of the nails said to have been used at the crucifixion. The remainder of the material in this crown is gold. Napoleon I was crowned as king of Italy at Milan in 1805 with the Lombard crown or with a later imitation of it.

Italy's new king, Victorio Emmanuelo Fernandino Maria Gennaro, prince of Naples, is the only son of King Humbert I, and was born in Naples on November 11, 1869. He has been well educated under the direction of Col. Osio, who is a good scholar as well as a good soldier. But he is master of the science of electricity, and is acquainted with well-nigh everything that concerns its application to light, motive power, sound and photography. He was one of the first and most successful experimenters with the X rays after their discovery, and his apartments at the Palazzino, which has been his home until now, at Florence, bore the aspect of a scientific library. He may boast of being the one real practical electrician among all the royal personages of Europe. In Latin and classical literature, as in that of his own nation with its musical language, he is a student of high accomplishments. He speaks French, English and German with equal fluency; is accurately informed in history and geography; has zealously devoted much attention to his military studies and training, and is a general in the Italian army.

He commands in the field maneuvers, bearing all the fatigues of other officers and submitting to the strictest discipline. He has traveled in the east, where he took many notes of his observations as well as in Europe. He is an undersized man, of weak physique, and was long opposed to marriage, arguing that he did not want to give Italy a race of weaklings for kings. He has, however, a very keen sense of his own dignity, and endeavors to repress any tendency to merriment due to his odd appearance by a particularly stern look and a very imperious manner. Indeed, there is no royal personage in Europe who is so unapproachable as the prince of Naples, except when he happens to be with people who possess the same scientific tastes as himself, when he loses self-consciousness and becomes the most charming and interesting of companions.

His wife, Italy's new queen, was the Princess Helena, one of the seven daughters of Prince Nicholas, the ruler of the little principality of Montenegro. She was born in the royal palace in Cetinje, January 8, 1873. With her sisters she inherited the superb dark beauty of her mother, the daughter of a Montenegrin nobleman. She has been most carefully reared by tutors and governesses, and is not only admirable in all the arts and graces of European courts, but is well versed in the play of politics, and in every way qualified to succeed even so lovely a queen as Margherita of Italy. The nuptials of Prince Vittorio and Princess Helena were celebrated in Rome on Saturday, October 24, 1896, with all the pomp and circumstance usual on such occasions. The streets were thronged with a tremendous crowd



ITALY'S THRONE.

to see the bridal procession. First came the civil marriage at the Quirinal, where the bridal couple signed the marriage contract with a gold pen set with diamonds, presented by Italian patriotic societies. Then the wedding party drove in open carriages drawn by six horses to the Church of Santa Maria Degli Angeli, where the religious service was celebrated by Monsignore Piscolli. Previous to the wedding the princess was received into the Roman Catholic faith at the Church of S. Nicholas.

Full of legend and anecdote is the story of the house of Savoy, the family which was destined, after ruling for upward of eight centuries in a corner of Italy, to reign over the whole peninsula, a dynasty which, for antiquity of origin and continuity of succession, stands in the foremost rank of European reigning houses, all of which, however seem but of yesterday compared with the imperial lineage of the mikados of Japan. It is, nevertheless, true that a single race has furnished the counts, dukes and kings who have governed Savoy in an uninterrupted line, and have handed down the traditions of a common ancestry through no less than 27 generations. The country from which the house has taken its name had for its boundaries Italy, Switzerland and France, and contains within its limits some of the highest peaks of the Alps.

HOME OF THE PRINCE OF NAPLES AT FLORENCE.

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.

It was the geographical location of Savoy which principally shaped its relation with the rest of Europe, and, according to most of the historians, was responsible for the policy, often stigmatized as perfidious, that prompted the dealings of the rulers. The importance of its princes was originally derived from their control of the principal passes of the Alps, namely, the Great and the Little St. Bernard and the Mont Cenis. At first, lacking access to the sea, they ultimately enlarged the borders of Savoy at the expense of Piedmont, and, acquiring the Cottian and Maritime Alps, gradually expanded their realm toward Provence, Nice and the coast of the Mediterranean. The events of later days, having wrested Provence and much of the seaboard from Savoyard rule, the wisdom of steadily extending their territory in the direction of Italy commended itself to the princes of Savoy, and led them, ultimately, to occupy those Cis-Alpine dominions, over which their descendants reign to-day.

GLADSTONE IN HOT WATER.

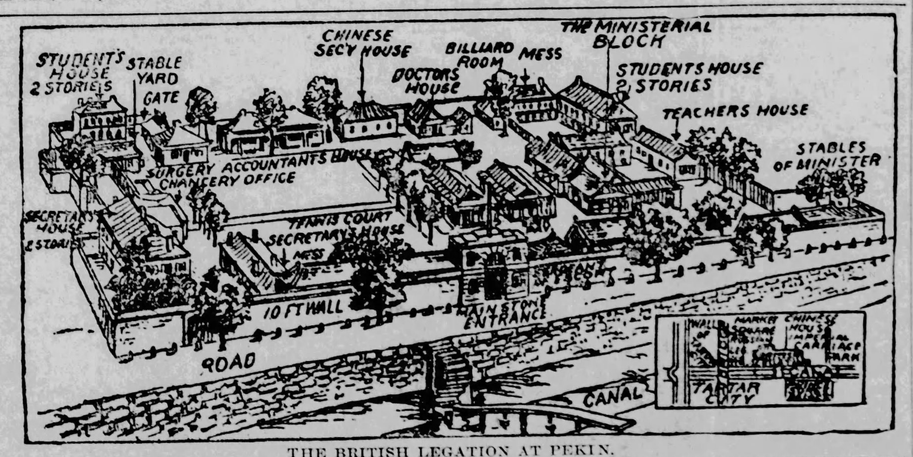
In 1885 an indiscreet lady asked Mrs. Gladstone how her husband was bearing up under the many vehement attacks made on him. "I do not think he is much affected by them," replied Mrs. Gladstone, "for I hear him every morning singing in his bath." "He is like a kettle, then," replied the lady, "which sings when full of hot water"—a retort which, though it may not have pleased the wife of the premier, probably appealed to her sense of humor.

No Rule for That.

Sunday school teacher—Why, Willie Wilson? Fighting again? Didn't last Sunday's lesson teach that when you was struck on one cheek you ought to turn the other to the striker?

Willie Yes'm, but he hit me on the nose, an' I've only got one.

WHERE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ARE AT BAY.



THE BRITISH LEGATION AT PEKIN.

The British legation at Pekin, in which the foreign Ministers and other foreigners in the city took refuge, is situated on the west bank of the canal that runs from the Imperial city under the wall of the Tartar city into the Chinese city where it empties into another canal. In order that the situation of the Legation may be clearly understood, it should be stated that the city of Pekin consists really of several distinct cities. The Tartar city is the dwelling place principally of the Manchus and it is surrounded by high, thick walls. Within these walls is the Imperial city, where the nobles and titled folk dwell. This, too, is surrounded by a wall, separating it from the Tartar city. Within the walls of the Imperial city is the Forbidden city, where the emperor and royal family dwell and which, in turn, is separated from the Imperial city by formidable walls. To the south of these cities is the Chinese city.

Within the walls of the Tartar city and a little southwest of the Imperial city is the British legation. The land over which its buildings are scattered embraces between four and five acres and the property is the finest of any owned by the foreign governments in Pekin, with the exception of the legations of France and Russia. The tract is entirely enclosed by a brick wall, ten feet high and about four feet thick. As may be seen in the illustration, the main entrance to the legation is through a high, arched gate at about the middle of the western wall. The gatekeeper's quarters are at the left, and the sergeant of escort, as the soldier doing a sort of police duty at the entrance is called, has his quarters on the right of the gate.

The visitor passes through the gate and through the more southern of the two buildings, marked "open pavilions" in the illustration, through the next one to it and thence to the building of the Ministerial block immediately back of the one on whose roof, in the illustration, the point of the arrow rests, which is called the general reception hall. In passing, it may be stated that the open pavilions are simply tiled roofs, supported by round wooden columns. They serve no other purpose than to make the entrance to the legation buildings proper more imposing. The etiquette of China requires that, before one reaches the interior of a great house, one must pass through several corridors and lobbies and ante-rooms before he reaches the room in which he is received. A house of any pretensions not provided with such a series of sub-entrances is not considered in good form.

But, even once in the reception hall, the chase is not over. There one meets nobody save servants, but one feels encouraged because it is from here that the visitor is announced. If the visitor is calling on Lady Macdonald, the wife of the British minister, he is received in the great hall of the building upon whose roof the head of the arrow rests. If the call be upon the British minister, the visitor is received in the building shown in the illustration to run at right angles to the rear of the general reception hall.

The structure designated in the illustration as the "teachers' house" is the building in which those who teach the Chinese language to the attaches of the legation live. The building designated as the "students' house," is where the young men destined for the diplomatic service in China make their home while they study the language, customs and observances of the Chinese government officials and the Chinese people. The doctor's house is the home of Dr. Bushel, who has been attached to the legation for years and who is considered one of the greatest authorities on numismatics in the world. A few years ago he published a work on the subject, which was printed in an edition of 500 copies, each selling for $500. When the edition was sold the publishers, by an agreement with Dr. Bushel, destroyed the plates. The students' house in the southwest corner of the compound was built after it was found that the original quarters of the students were not large enough. The building marked "surgery" was intended to be used as a dispensary under ordinary circumstances and as a hospital in cases of emergency.

Before the Chinese concluded to try their hands at fighting the whole world, there were about twenty-five buildings within the legation compound, set amid broad lawns and shaded by spreading huai-shu trees, which are similar to the locust trees. All the buildings are of brick, with tiled roofs, of the bungalow style, except four of the buildings, which have two stories.

Outside the north wall of the compound, was, or is, according to whether it has been burned or not, as the dispatches have stated, the great Han-Lin college. It is the oldest institution of learning in the world. It is there that young men desirous of passing their lives in government offices prepare for their final examinations before the emperor. Outside the west wall are the buildings of the board of works, one of the six great government boards of the empire. South of the compound, but, separated from it by the Mongoe encampment, is the Russian legation in Legation street, opposite to which is the American legation.

The best defences of the compound are its walls. It would be possible to plant machine guns on these walls if the defenders happened to have any, but such pieces of ordnance are not ordinarily kept at the legations and, unless the small force of marines who got into Pekin weeks ago took some guns with them, it is doubted if the legation has any such implements of defensive warfare.—New York Sun

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Examinations.

"To whom should I write concerning a civil service examination for teachers?"—C. L.Z., Wis.

Here is a fine example of a blind question. Civil service examinations are for positions under the government of the United States. The only teachers that government employs are those to teach Indian children on the reservations. As we have printed in this department dozens of times, any one wishing to take a civil service examination of any kind for positions in the United States government service should write to "Hon. John T. Doyle, Secretary U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.," state for what position they wish to be examined and ask for information and data.

If our querist, as we suspect, wishes to teach school in Wisconsin, a letter should be addressed to the county superintendent for the county in which it is desired to teach, or to the Superintendent of Education, Madison, Wis.

Can He Vote?

"To settle a dispute, I wish you would answer whether a young man whose birthday falls on November 7 of this year, it being his twenty-first birthday, will be entitled to vote on November 6?"—E. L. M., Madison, W. Va.

The young man's 21st birthday on November 7; the election occurs on November 6. If your state law says that any male 21 years old or upward shall be entitled to vote, or words which mean that, then there is no possible ground for dispute. The young man completes 21 years of life on the 6th and begins his 22nd year on the 7th, because the law does not regard the time of day at which he was born. He certainly is entitled to vote on the day he completes 21 years, unless the law in your state has a provision which would prevent it. Read up your state election law.

Life of Patents.

"I have a deed to half the interest in a certain machine which was patented April 10, 1883. Will you kindly tell me if it is of any good, or has the patent run out?"—Old Subscriber, Tacoma, Wash.

The life of a patent is seventeen years. Hence the patent to which you refer expired on April 10 last, unless it was reissued.

Disfranchising Negroes.

"Under the present election law of South Carolina, which disfranchise the negroes, will they be permitted to vote and hold office in national elections under the Constitution?"—J. D. C., Hightogy, Ala.

We are not acquainted with the law of South Carolina of which you speak. But if it does not allow negroes to vote for state or local offices, it does not allow them to vote for Congressmen and Presidential electors.

Catholic Democrats.

"What percent of the Democrats of the North and East are Catholics?"—I. D., Burns, Tenn.

There is no possible way of getting the answer to such a question. There are no statistics by which the politics and religion of voters can be ascertained. Here in Ohio the majority of Irish Catholics are Democrats, while Catholic Germans are divided between the parties.

Dialects.

"What is a dialect? Are any spoken in this country? If so, please give an illustration."—W. W. G., Marion, O.

A dialect is the term given collectively to the forms of speech peculiar to a particular district, or to a class of people, which differ from the standard forms of the language; a language as modified by local peculiarities. Thus "Pennsylvania Dutch" (which is not Dutch at all, but a corrupt German), is a dialect of the German language. The forms of speech peculiar to negroes constitute the negro dialect. The Irish immigrants speak a dialect, as do the Swedes and Norwegians.

In a philological sense, a dialect is a variation from the language used by the people of a particular province or people. Thus, the language of the peasants of Brittany is a dialect of the French.

Great Wall of China.

"How high is the great Chinese wall? How thick is it, and what is the material?"—J. P., Stanwood, Mich.

The Great Wall of China is the most gigantic work of defence ever erected by man. It was built as a bulwark against the invasions of the Tartars, B. C. 215. With its windings, it is somewhere between 1,250 and 1,500 miles long. It varies in height, thickness and material. In some places it is a simple rampart of earth and stones, in others a solid foundation of granite, while the eastern section has a height of from 15 to 20 feet, and is so broad that six horsemen might ride abreast on it. There are brick towers on it about 40 feet high, at different intervals.

Coins of 1807.

"Please state how many silver eagles and half-eagles were coined in 1807, and how much is a half-eagle worth of that date?"—H. B. A., Bowen, W. Va.

What do you mean by a "silver" half-eagle? The eagle, half and quarter-eagle are all gold coins, and were never coined in silver. They would be too large to handle.

Assuming that you meant gold, there were no eagles or coined from 1804 to 1838. Of half-eagles, there were coined, in 1807, a total of 420,465 pieces, value $2,102,325. As to prices, consult some dealer in old coins. You will note, by the rules above, we do not answer questions as to prices of rare coins.

South American Rulers.

"Who are present rulers of South America?"—J. B., Stanley, W. Va.

The countries of South America, except the three Guianas, which are foreign colonies, are republics. The presidents are as follows:

Argentine Republic	Julio A. Roca
Bolivia	Gen. Pando
Brazil	Campos Salles
Chili	Frederico Errazuriz
Columbia	M. A. Sanclemente
Ecuador	Gen. Eloy Alfaro
Paraguay	Emilo Aceval
Peru	Eduardo Romana
Uruguay	Juan Lindolfo Cuestas
Venezuela	Cipriano Castro

The "Flexible Clause."

"What is known as the 'flexible clause' of our national constitution?"—W. E. R., Ryan, W. Va.

We do not know of any clause which has been popularly so called.

The Mexican War.

"Please give the causes and conditions of the Mexican war, and how it was settled."—W. A. P., Attica, Ind.

What is now the state of Texas was a province of Mexico, originally. In 1836 the Texans declared their independence, and the next year adopted a constitution, under the title of the Republic of Texas. A desultory war followed between the Texans and Mexico for several years. The new republic was recognized by the United States, France, Great Britain, Holland and Belgium, but Mexico steadfastly refused to accede to Texan independence. Propositions were made for the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1844. On January 25, 1845, a joint resolution for annexation passed the house of representatives by a vote of 120 to 98, and the senate on February 27, by a vote of 27 to 25. On March 1 it was approved by President Tyler. The Texans then called a joint convention on July 4, which ratified the annexation. On December 29 a joint resolution of Congress declaring Texas a state was adopted.

The annexation of Texas was bitterly opposed in the United States by those opposed to slavery because it meant an increase in the number and political power of the slave states. The Democratic party favored "expansion" then. They wanted Texas annexed, and they were not afraid of "imperialism."

Mexico, never having recognized the independence of Texas, considered its annexation by the United States an unfriendly act. Her people clamored for war. The first fight took place April 24, 1846, and the Mexican war followed, which was ended by the defeat of Mexico. Gen. Scott capturing the city of Mexico, the capital, on October 14, 1847. On February 2, 1848, peace was concluded by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

By this treaty Mexico relinquished all claim to Texas, and what was then called Upper California, which embraced what is now California, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The United States agreed to pay fifteen million dollars for the territory relinquished, and in addition to pay certain debts due by Mexico to American citizens, amounting to three and a half million dollars more. We paid only a little more than this for the Philippines, and they will be more valuable to us in the next fifty years than even the territory purchased from Mexico has been to us in the past fifty years.

Bank of England.

"Please give a brief account of the Bank of England. A great many believe the Rothschilds are the principal owners."—J. M., Springfield, Mo.

The Bank of England was established in 1694, under William and Mary. The original act of Parliament creating it provided that the bank's entire capital, then £1,200,000 ($6,000,000), should be loaned permanently to the government, at 8 per cent interest. The bank had a varied history, but it did not enter upon its modern stage of usefulness until 1844, when its charter was renewed (as it had been eighteen times before) by an act of Parliament, which provided a remedy for the demonstrated defects of the old system. The principal feature was to limit the circulation of the bank by the amount of coin and bullion held in its vaults. Under this law, which is still in force, the issue department and the banking department were made independent of each other, and entirely separate. We have no statement as to the number of stockholders, who are all required to be British subjects. The Bank of England is situated in Threadneedle street, London.

The main banking house of the Rothschilds is in Frankfort, Germany, with branches in Paris, Vienna, Naples and London. They have nothing to do with the Bank of England. People in the west ought by this time to understand that the howls about the Rothschilds by Populists in the West were simply absurd falsehoods, got up for political purposes, to mislead voters who did not know the facts.

Pension Matters.

Subscriber, Kansas: To judge from your statement, the person mentioned has no right to a pension. Your best course it to write out a full, clear statement of the case, giving names in full, and send it to the Commissioner of Pensions. He will send a special examiner to investigate the case, who will call on you for names of witnesses who know the facts.

Alfonso of Spain.

"Please tell me how old is Alfonso, King of Spain."—P. V. B. C., Grahamsville, N. Y.

Alfonso was born May 17, 1886. Hence he is in his fifteenth year.

Epic Poets.

"Please give a list of names and authors of the principal epic poems of the world."—J. C. A., Waterloo, Ore.

The great mythological epics are:

Greek—Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.

Sanskrit (India)—The Mahabnarata, arranged by Vyasa Ramayana, ascribed to Valmiki.

Persia—Shah-Nameh, (Book of Kings), written by Firdousi.

Germany—Nibelungenlied, author unknown.

Anglo-Saxon—Beowulf, author unknown.

Spain—The Cid, author unknown.

The recent epics from national tradition are:

Finland—Kalevala, arranged by Elias Loonrott.

America—Hiawatha, Longfellow.

The great literary epics are:

Latin—Virgil's Aeneid.

Italy—Aricsto's Orlando Furioso, Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.

Portugal—Camoens' Lusiad.

England—Milton's Paradise Lost, and Paradise Regained.

Germany—Klopstock's Messias.

An Old Question.

"If a woman who has been a soldier's wife, marries, and her last husband treats her in such a manner that she gets a divorce, can she get a pension after being divorced?"—M. E. C., Hamlin, W. Va.

Why can it not be understood, once for all, that when a soldier's widow remarries, by that act she forfeits her pension if she is receiving one as his widow, and if she does not receive a pension, then she forfeits the right to obtain one as his widow? This is the fact. It matters not what happens to her afterward—she loses all right to a pension by remarrying.

Mixed Schools.

"Do the states of New York and Ohio have school laws allowing whites and blacks to attend the same school?"—W. M. W., Highgate, Ala.

We know nothing definite about the schools of the state of New York, but practically all the states of the North and West, we think, have the same arrangement as that in Ohio. Where the number of negro children of school age in a sub-district is not large enough to justify the expense of a separate school, they attend the same schools as the white children.

From your letter, we infer that this seems utterly wrong from a Southern point of view; but the results which Southern people seem to believe would follow such a course do not occur. There is no social admixture of the races. Being instructed in the same school does not lead to intimacy between white and colored children. And as this plan has been followed for much more than a half century, it is but fair to judge that the "social equality" howl which some Southern demagogues use has no foundation in fact.

Another Campaign Lie.

"Enclosed you will find a clipping from an Atlanta Democratic paper. I was a census enumerator, and the statements of this clipping are untrue so far as I know."—Reader, Hightower, Ala.

The clipping enclosed in the above is too long to print. It is a tissue of lies, representing that the census is being falsified to make the present prosperity of the country appear greater; that agents who bring in reports which fail to show a satisfactory degree of prosperity, are instructed to return these reports to the manufacturer and request him to revise it so as to make a more favorable showing, and other charges of similar nature. Such things may do to print and circulate in rural communities in Democratic states, but they won't do in manufacturing communities, where the falsehood would be detected at once. There is no truth whatever in the charges. You might know this, because there are plenty of Democratic manufacturers in the industrial states, and they would at once make public any attempt to falsify the census reports. The whole thing is a vile campaign lie, intended to fool ignorant voters into supporting the Democratic ticket. The story that there is no real prosperity won't go down here in Ohio, where every town has mills and factories, and everybody shares in the actual prosperity.

Aguinaldo at Hong Kong.

I have seen it reported that at the time of the battle of Manila bay, the great patriot Aguinaldo was a refugee from justice in Hong Kong, with some $300,000 of funds belonging to Spain in his hands. Will The Blade kindly give the facts in the case?" Reader, McLeansboro, Ill.

You are wrong in saying that Aguinaldo was "a fugitive from justice." He had not stolen the money, but received it as a bribe. The Spanish captain-general put an end to the insurrection by bribing Aguinaldo and his principal generals. Emissaries from the Spanish captain-general met Aguinaldo and his chiefs at Biacnabato, a little north of Manila, and the bargain was made to pay $400,000 bribe to the insurgent leaders. Half that sum was paid to Aguinaldo, who carried out his part of the bargain by going to Hong Kong. His generals clamored for their share of the money, which Aguinaldo refused to divide among them and thus the facts became public. The United States could have bribed him to surrender long ago, but that is not our way of doing. Besides, it would have been useless, for he would have gotten up another insurrection later. He is a professional revolutionist.

Democratic "Imperialism."

"Please define the word imperialism, as applied by Democratic politicians in this campaign. What is there in the policy of the present administration that is considered imperialistic? What are the differences between the administration's policy in the Philippines, and that proposed by Bryan? The latter says:

"The forcible annexation of territory to be governed by arbitrary power differs as much from the acquisition of territory to be built into states as a monarchy differs from a democracy.

"Is this true? Does the administration propose to forcibly annex by arbitrary power and not for the purpose of ultimate statehood? If so, did Jefferson, Jackson or Polk—the three great expansionists—ever advocate such a policy?

"If I am not multiplying questions, did either of these men ever advocate the annexation for any purpose of remote territory?

"Please make your definitions and explanations plain. I wish to understand exactly the distinction between the annexation of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk and the alleged forcible annexation by arbitrary power, etc., of McKinley."—H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.

We must respectfully decline to define what the Democrats mean by "imperialism." We don't know. They have not defined it themselves. No one—not even Bryan—has said what he means by it.

There is nothing in the policy of the administration which is imperialistic. No one in the United States, so far as we are aware, desires to make this an empire, with an emperor instead of a president.

The real point of difference bstween the policy of the Republicans and that proposed by Mr. Bryan is that Bryan doesn't want to wait till the Filipinos are civilized and educated. His attitude is that of a man standing by a newborn boy baby's cradle and declaring that he won't have anything to do with the youngster because the latter is not fit to vote right off. He won't wait till the baby grows, is educated and fitted to exercise the rights of citizenship on reaching the age of 21 years.

The administration don't propose to "forcibly annex" anything. The Philippines passed into our possession by the ratification of a peace treaty with Spain. They don't need annexing, for they are ours already. The purpose is to civilize the natives, to educate them, to fit them, if possible, to become American citizens. Then there will be no objection to making a state of the islands.

The purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson was bitterly opposed by many of the whites—French and Spaniards—living in the territory. They were too weak to write out a full, clear statement of the case, giving names in full, and send it to the Commissioner of Pensions. He will send a special examiner to investigate the case, who will call on you for names of witnesses who know the facts.

Miscellaneous.

S. J., Pine Grove: As soon as the census figures are made public, we will print them in The Blade. You did not give your state; and there are 18 postoffices named Pine Grove in the United States.

H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.: If you will think a moment, the narration of the beastly crimes of a monomaniac are hardly fit to be spread before Blade readers.

J. S. O., Nortonville, Kan.: There is nothing whatever in "water witching." It is a relic of pagan superstition.

C. M. H., Turkville, Kan.: Sorry to say we never saw the song and do not know where to find it.

NEGRO THOUGHT HIS MULE KICKED

The engineer of the Santa Fe road was just home from his division run from the West. He had a story to tell his aged mother, who was at the breakfast table.

"Struck a nigger four miles out," he began. "He was asleep in a wagon and the mule and the wagon were asleep, too, I guess. Anyhow I saw what was going to happen, so I let loose the whistle and shut my eyes. Bill had the bell ringing and the whistle, I tell you, was going for all she was worth. I heard something crack, just as I had expected, and then I gave the train the air and dusted the rails with sand. When we came to a stop I went back to look at the corpse and gather up as much of it as was left. There was nothing to the wagon but a section line of splinters, and the mule was hanging dead on a fence with nothing between his spine and the third rail but a shovelful of grass and no prairie flowers. Then I heard somebody holler, and over in the field sixty feet from the track was the negro, who was rubbing his head.

"'What does all this mean?' he asked, in a dazed way. 'That mule always did kick when he wasn't looking.' I picked him up, explained the situation and brought him to town. The claim agent squared everything by buying a wagon and a watermelon for the old darky."—Chicago Chronicle.

"WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN?"

IRONCLAD FEVER CURED BY FRESH AIR

In the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac it was found that there was not sufficient air in the turreted steamer for the crew, and that the suffocating gases generated by the explosion of gunpowder found their way below and rendered it practically impossible for the men to work. Necessity, therefore, compelled the introduction of some apparatus for artificial circulation. The old methods in vogue for hundreds of years had been retained, even under the new conditions, and but for the striking exhibition of direct interference with the fighting capacity would have remained for many years longer. In the Monitor was placed a rotary blower, worked by steam. Air was thus drawn from one half of the steamer through a system of pipes and forced into the other. Various changes were made in later ironclads of this period. In some the air was drawn through the turrets and forced throughout the vessel, thus rendering them more than ever liable to suffocate the men below in battle, while in others the supply was obtained through armored cylinders and forced out through the turrets.

It was in the early ironclads that a peculiar disease developed, which, being confined to those vessels, was soon designated ironclad fever. In this affection the initial symptoms were much like those of typhus, but in a short time severe occipital pain was followed by complete aphonia, and this by coma and death. The introduction of ventilating appliances caused the disappearance of this singular disease, and in time these metal boxes, almost entirely submerged, came to be regarded as probably the most salubrious vessels afloat.—Cassier's Magazine.

Electric Power on Farms.

Electric power is being increasingly used on some large western farms for pumping.

GENERAL PATTERSON TOOK THE ADVICE

In the membership of the Hatchie Coon Hunting and Fishing club, of Memphis, Tenn., are a few genial fellows, even more quick-witted than the rest, who are able at a moment's notice to upset anyone who may be addressing the club, or who has the temerity to break a lance with them in repartee. Gen. M. R. Paterson, Democratic can-

"WHAT SHALL I TALK ABOUT?"

didate for congress, was a few years ago invited to address an open-air meeting of the club. At a campaign meeting the other afternoon the general related how he had been overthrown by one of the Hatchie Coons. All the club members were present, and after a bountiful luncheon had been enjoyed by all, Gen. Patterson was called upon by the chairman to address as genial a set of fellows as ever came together.

"What shall I talk about?" said he, looking around with a smile.

"About a minute," solemnly suggested a lazy member, who was swinging in a hammock.

Gen. Patterson was rather put out for a moment or two, but then he joined in the roar of laughter which went up. He also took the lazy man's advice, and sat down after talking about two minutes, but his remarks had been so acceptable that he was induced to continue, holding his hearers closely for half an hour or more.

PLAYED A JOKE ON JOHN M'CULLOUGH

Will McConnell is an incorrigible joker, according to the Chicago Chronicle. He is known and feared from one end of the country to the other for this predilection, as he is merciless. Many years ago both he and young Sothern, who has now risen to fame as a star, were in John McCullough's company playing minor parts, and the youngsters made the tragedian's life

M'CULLOUGH A VICTIM OF HORSE PLAY.

such a burden that he was often willing to shuffle off this mortal coil in real earnest.

On one occasion when Julius Caesar was being played and McCullough was Brutus, the two pranksters put up a job on him that he did not forget, although, as was his nature, he soon forgave them. McConnell and Sothern played two of the conspirators. In the midnight scene at Brutus' home, where the conspirators confer with him about the tragedy of the morrow, they all shake hands when they leave. McConnell was the first conspirator to take adieu of him and thereupon he shakes the hand of McCullough the latter was astonished to find therein an egg. Having no pockets in his toga, he hastily transferred the egg to his left hand, in the meanwhile calling after McConnell to be sure and meet him at he would settle with him after the show. What was his astonishment, however, to have Sothern, who was the next in line, give him another egg.

Here was a fine situation for a tragedian!. Saying Brutus with an egg in each hand! He couldn't spoil the scene by throwing the eggs away in sight of the audience, and before he could tell the next in line that conspirator had crushed the egg in the tragedian's palm. Then there was trouble.

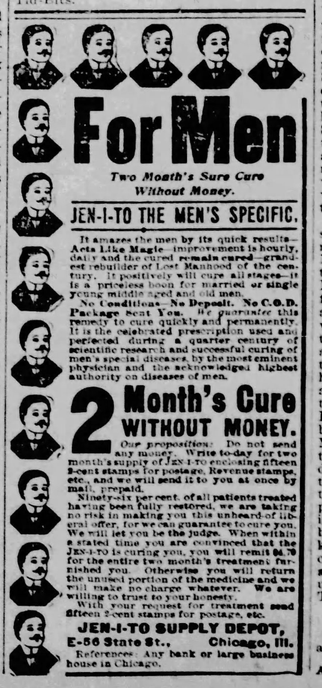
"That night," says McConnell, "Eddie and I slept on the paint frame."

A Blow to Pride.

Ida—Elmore received a terrible insult this morning.

May—What was it?

Ida—Why, an old lady saw the handle of his golf club projecting from the bag, and asked him how much he would charge to mend an umbrella.—London Tid-Bits.



For Men

Two Month's Sure Cure Without Money.

JEN-I-TO THE MEN'S SPECIFIC.

It amazes the men by its quick results—Acts Like Magic—improvement is hourly, daily and the cured remain cured—grandest remedy under God. Banished of the century. It positively will cure all stages—it is a priceless boon for married or single giving manhood back old men.

No Conditions—No Deposit. No C.O.D. Package Sent You. Be guarantee this remedy to cure quickly and permanently. It is the celebrated prescription used and perfected during a quarter century of scientific research and successful curing of men's special diseases, by the most eminent physician and the acknowledged highest authority on diseases of men.

2 Month's Cure WITHOUT MONEY.

Our proposition: Do not send us any money. Write to-day for two month's supply of JEN-I-TO enclosing fifteen 2-cent stamps for postage, Revenue stamps, and we will send it to you at once by mail, prepaid.

Ninety-six per cent. of all patients treated having been found cured, we are taking no risk in making you this unheard-of liberal offer, for we can guarantee to cure you. We will let you be the judge. Within a stated time you are convinced that the JEN-I-TO is curing you, you will remit $6.70 for the entire two month's treatment furnished you. Otherwise you will return the unused portion of the medicine and we will make no charge whatever. We are willing to trust to your honesty.

With your request for treatment send fifteen 2-cent stamps for postage, etc.

JEN-I-TO SUPPLY DEPOT,
E-56 State St., Chicago, Ill.

References: Any bank or large business house in Chicago.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

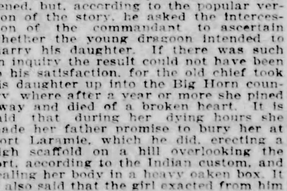
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

STORY OF OLD FORT LARAMIE

Deserted Frontier Post in the Hands of Civilians.

For half a century Fort Laramie, Wyoming, was the most important military post on the Northern frontier, says the Chicago Record. The Hudson Bay company established a fur trading station there early in the century, for the convenience of its trappers and hunters of Wyoming and Southern Dakota, and in 1849 the government bought the property for $4,000, when it became necessary to protect the overland caravans against the Indians. It was always the most important station on the overland stage line, as it was the junction with the line that ran to Denver and Pike's peak. For forty years it was the fitting-out place for military expeditions against the Indians. It was surrounded by hostile tribes. There were several agencies in either direction and at large garrison was necessary in order to keep the Indians in subjection. Socially, Fort Laramie was a very gay place, and it has been the scene of many tragic and romantic incidents, which Gen. Charles E. King has used as the foundation for several of his military novels.

After the battle of Wounded Knee, in 1890, military protection was no longer necessary in that part of the country. The reservation, nine miles long and six miles wide, was opened to settlement and the buildings were bought at auction by Joe Wilde and John Hunton, familiar characters to army officers and veterans of the frontier, who occupy a portion and are tearing down the rest. Wilde uses the old infantry barracks, which is a comfortable building of stone, with wide balconies, as a store, a hotel, a saloon and a dwelling house. The cottage formerly



THE GRAVE OF FALLING LEAF.

occupied by the commandant has been torn down. "Old Bedlam," which was used as quarters for bachelor officers, and is frequently mentioned in General King's stories, is roofless. The big, white hospital is half demolished, the doctor's quarters are now the postoffice, the officers' club is roofless and windowless, and the other buildings which were the scenes of stirring incidents in old times, when there was a garrison of two or three regiments, are more or less destroyed.

One fence around the old cemetery still remains to protect the graves of several civilians that have been buried there, but the bones of the officers and soldiers were removed to the military cemetery at Fort McPherson when the post was abandoned. The tomb of Falling Leaf, the daughter of Spotted Tail, the famous chief of the Ogallala tribe of Sioux, has also disappeared, and there is a difference of opinion as to what became of it. Some say it was removed to the Red Cloud agency, others say that the scaffold blew down and the soldiers gathered up the bones and buried them in the cemetery. But, whatever its disposition may have been, it was a startling if an unusual landmark, and the favorite theme of visitors to Laramie. The story has many versions, according to the accuracy and the idealism of the writers, but the facts are these:

Spotted Tail had a daughter who bore the poetic name of Falling Leaf. Her beauty, from the Indian standpoint, was unsurpassed by any of the maidens of the Dakota tribes, and whispers of it naturally reached her as the finest type of Indian girlhood. The women of the post made a great deal of her along in the early '70s, when she spent considerable time there as their guest. They taught her the arts of the household and the English language, and the chaplain's wife converted her to Christianity. It was very natural that Falling Leaf should attract the admiration of the young Irish officers of a cavalry regiment showed her a great deal of attention. He was a charming fellow and of a reckless disposition.

Fate ordered that Falling Leaf should receive his attentions seriously, and when her father discovered the fact he showed great concern. Nobody knows what happened, but, according to the popular version of the story, he asked the intercession of the commandant to ascertain whether the young dragoon intended to marry his daughter. If there was such an inquiry the result could not have been to his satisfaction, for the old chief took his daughter up into the Black Horn country where after a year or more she pined away and died of a broken heart. It is said that during her dying hours she made her father promise to bury her at Fort Laramie, which he did, erecting a high scaffold on a hill overlooking the fort, according to the Indian custom, and sealing her body in a heavy oaken box. It is also said that the girl exacted from him a vow that he would always be a friend to the whites, and it was faithfully kept. After the death of Falling Leaf, Spotted Tail remained in seclusion at the agency, where his powerful influence was always exerted in the interest of peace and respect for the government.

"Hunger is the Best Sauce."

Yet some people are never hungry. What ever they eat has to be "forced down." There is, of course, something wrong with these people. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time they are given an appetite and then they enjoy eating and food nourishes them. If you feel your appetite failing, just try a bottle of Hood's. It is a true stomach tonic and every dose does good.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

MUD TURTLES ARE LONG LIVED

The great age to which the turtle may attain has recently led to considerable discussion in the Indiana counties lying along the Ohio river, and the interest has been heightened and the longevity of the turtle confirmed by a find which has been reported from the neighborhood of Vevay, Switzerland county. J. D. Froman and E. E. Kelso, both men of veracity, were walking along the river one evening and found a turtle which carried on the back the inscription, "C. E. S. Lamb, 1866." They threw the wanderer into the river and began an investigation, with the result that they soon learned that the initials stood for C. E. Smith, who remembered cutting the letters on the animal when he was quite a young man. A few days later some mowers on the Dugdale farm, near Vevay, found the same turtle, it having wandered inland a distance of nearly ten miles.

Another story which comes from the same region contains the suggestion of a romance. A turtle was captured by Miss Mary Conn and had on its shell armor the letters and figures, "M. A. B., 1800." Miss Conn reported the find to her father, George W. Conn, of Charlestown, and he recalled the circumstances under which the terrapin was marked more than forty years ago. He said that he and Mary A. Bryer were walking along the river bank one night in 1860. He had just proposed to her and had been accepted, when he espied the turtle in the sand. Picking it up, he cut Miss Bryer's initials and the date upon its back and turned it loose. Mr. Conn and Miss Bryer were married, their daughter was born, the mother died, and the daughter grow to womanhood, found the turtle. The turtle was found within three miles of the spot where it was picked up forty years before, but that is the only time that it is known to have been seen. Mr. Conn made an effort to keep the wanderer, but it made its escape from the pen which he constructed, and it is again carrying the romance up and down the Ohio.—New York Tribune.

Defensive Indolence.

"Just look at that garden, David; look at these weeds."

"Well, what's the matter with them? Ain't they thrifty?"—Chicago Record.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

"I am so grateful to you for your advice," says Mrs. Sidney B. Oakes, of Whitmell, Pittsylvania Co., Va. "When I commenced your medicines I had been treated by different doctors for three months or more, but would only receive partial relief for a short while and then would be worse than before. Was confined to my bed most of the time. At the time I commenced your treatment my left side was completely paralyzed. Had no desire to eat anything; bowels costive all the time. Nerves were all unstrung, so I could not bear the least noise. I also suffered from diseased ovaries and female weakness. But thanks to my Maker and you, after following your advice, I am able to do all my washing, sewing and house work in general. I haven't had a spasm in two months. Left off medicines about one month ago. Didn't think it necessary to continue them longer. I have taken about seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, seven of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I heartily recommend those medicines to all suffering as I was."

makes weak women STRONG, sick women WELL.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Cow Vomits.

F. C. D., Virginia: Vomiting is not of common occurrence in cattle. The cause of this disordered state of the digestive system is rather obscure. The vomited matter proceeds from the bowels. Canaious disease of the fourth stomach may cause it. The treatment is to give the cow easily digested food and plenty of pure water. The cow should never be driven rapidly or hurriedly after eating heartily. To remove the conditions which produce vomiting, give this: Hydrate of chloral, ½ oz.; whisky, 8 ozs.; water, 1 pint. The dose may be repeated when the conditions seem to require it. Mix three tablespoonsful of powdered charcoal with the cow's food three times a day. Keep the cow from low, damp ground, or damp stall or stable.

Scours in Lambs—Squash Bugs.

C. R., Michigan:—The scours may be caused by a change in the ewe's milk, by reason of being fed upon rank, succulent, watery herbage, or an excess of roots, or it may be from a disordered condition of the lamb's stomach. Stewart says the food should be changed to other kinds of a more solid or nutritious character when the ewe's milk is at fault. A poorer pasture should be provided or hay be given for a few days, along with some crushed oats and corn or malt, linseed, cotton-seed meal, bran or peas. The lamb should receive the following daily, until it recovers: Linseed oil, 1 teaspoonful; essence of ginger, 5 drops. When the cause exists with the lamb, two teaspoonfuls of the following mixture may be given night and morning, after the before mentioned has operated: Prepared chalk, 1 oz.; powdered catechu, 4 drachms; powdered ginger, 2 drachms; powdered opium, ½ drachm; peppermint water, 1 pint. Mix well, and shake before administering. Regarding squash bugs, the remedy is: Early burning of all vines and all rubbish in the fall, and bi-weekly collection of eggs. For the squash borer, plant early summer squashes to be destroyed, plant the main crop late. Destroy all vines attacked as soon as crop is gathered. Collect the moths.

Cut on Wire.

S. W., Missouri: As the cut on your mare was made some time ago, all that can now be done will be to apply something that will heal. The wound should have been carefully washed with warm water, and if any foreign substance is in the wound, it should be removed. At this season of the year there is danger that flies may do harm. When maggots get into a wound, it should be sprinkled with calomel. This will kill all of them. Apply to the wound: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. This may be applied with a feather twice a day. If pus forms, an opening must be made so that it may be discharged. The mare should be kept as quiet as possible. Hang a cloth over the wound to keep flies away.

Enlarged Joints.

J. E. C., Ohio: It is doubtful if the callosities left on your horse that interfered can be reduced. You may try this, which may succeed: Take of iodine 1 oz.; soap liniment, 10 ozs. Rub well in twice a day. If the parts begin to show soreness stop rubbing for a day or two, then apply again.

Cow's Hind Feet Sore.

C. R. R., West Virginia: Your cow seems to have a disease called foul foot. Cut away all lose horn and clean between the claws thoroughly. Do not let the cow stand on old straw, nor straw that has urine in it. The cow must be kept where the feet are free from sand or dirt. If the disease is deep-seated all parts must be reached with a sharp probe, to let the pus escape. Inject between the claws, carbolic acid, 1 oz.; water, 1 pint. Put a wad of oakum or cotton smeared with pine tar between the claws. This may be done by taking a strip of strong cloth, two inches wide, passing the middle between the claws, and tying the ends after winding them in opposite directions above the hoof. Before entering upon above treatment poultice the feet with linseed meal.

Lump on Throat.

J. K., Iowa: If the lump is an ordinary induration, it may be dispersed by rubbing it with this three times a day: Glycerine, 4 ozs.; iodide of potassium, 1 1-2 drachms. Mix with as little water as will make a solution. If the lump contains pus, lance it, and inject, after squeezing out the pus, carbolic acid, 1 part; water, 30 parts. If you find that the lump continues hard and does not show reduction by rubbing with the glycerine and potassium, it may be a case of actinomycosis, and you should proceed to cut a pretty deep gash in it, and then inject tincture of iodine. Sometimes this will fail to bring about a cure. The remedy then is to administer 1 drachm iodide of potassium in a pint of water. This may have to be continued for 20 to 25 days, or the lump may disappear before that time.

Tonic for Cow.

R. F., Ohio: As your cow eats very little, give her this morning and evening, in 1-2 pint of water for a week: Nitrate of potash, 2 drachms; powdered gentian root, 2 drachms. Give her a bran mash once a day while the medicine is being administered. In making a bran mash never make more than the cow will eat. Wash the pail, as anything left in the pail will sour and may cause diarrhoea. Let the cow have a piece of rock salt to lick at will. Grass will be good for her. Give her a little ground oats until her appetite returns. Feed her at regular hours.

Horse Does Not Sweat.

S. F., Florida: Some horses sweat more than others. Change the feed of your horse. Let him have a good supply of grass. Give him a pint of raw linseed oil. After this operates, give him 1-2 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for four days.

Made No Bag.

P. F. H., Pennsylvania: In a very few cases a cow with her first calf will have little development of udder, but it will gradually increase, and when she has her second calf, the udder will be natural. See that her teats are open. This you may learn by using a very small, blunt wire, being carful not to run it up so that it will penetrate the udder. Knead the udder gently with the fingers every day.

Cut Across the Eyeball.

R. M. G., West Virginia: As the cut is an eighth of an inch wide, and entirely across the ball, near the center, it will depend upon the depth of the cut whether it will result in blindness. You had better bathe the eye with cold water for ten minutes twice a day for three or four days. Wipe carefully, and cover the eye with a piece of cloth to keep away the air. He should be kept in a darkened stall for two weeks, if possible. If inflammation appears, the bathing must be continued until it subsides. In a case of this kind, little can be done beyond dissipating the inflammation. Nature must be left to do her work.

Sheep Died.

J. C. B., Indiana:—The sheep that swelled around the neck and around the heart a fluid was found, suffer from dropsy. This is caused generally by feeding on grass too freely, especially when it is of rank growth. A change to dry food, with a moderate quantity of nutritious pasture, aids in recovery. Stewart recommends nitrate of potash, 1 drachm; sulphate of soda, 1 oz.; ginger, 1 drachm and if the animal is in low condition, the sulphate of soda may be replaced by linseed oil, 2 ozs. The other sheep were troubled with grubs in the head. The bat fly deposits larva at the entrance to the nostril of the sheep, and it works up, holding on by the firm hooks that arm its head, until it makes its way into the farthest recesses of the nasal chambers, causing great pain and even madness. Sometimes the larva will escape without injury to the sheep, but sheep frequently die from the attack of the grub. The grub may sometimes be expelled by dusting a little snuff into the nostrils to make the sheep sneeze. Prevention is the best plan. For this purpose, the noses of the sheep should be smeared with tar during June and July. Some shepherds run furrows across the field so that the sheep may protect themselves from the flies.

Indigestion in Calves.

B. M. C., Oregon:—Your calves suffered from indigestion. A calf nine months old should be given this: Castor oil, 4 ozs.; laudanum, a full tablespoonful. The calf should be carefully fed. Half a pint of lime water should be given once a day for three or four days.

Received.

From U. S Department of Agriculture: Monthly list of publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Woolly Aphis.

In spring and summer the woolly aphis may be found on the bodies and branches of shade and orchard trees, especially the apple. At this time there may be found very small insects of a yellowish green color, some of them winged and others wingless, and at the same time, if we notice very closely, we find what appear to be very small white specks upon the bark. By the use of a magnifying glass it will be found that these small specks are the young aphidae with a very limited amount of wool upon their bodies. As the season advances the wool becomes more apparent, clinging comparatively close to the bark until late in the fall, when the insects leave, a great many taking wings and flying away, while a part of them probably go down the trunk of the tree to the ground. The wool at this time hangs quite loosely to the bark and may even be blown off by the wind. Also our attention may be called to a tree by its sickly, pale appearance. The leaves have lost their lustre and deep green color and look dingy and dirty. We may not be able to detect the aphis. It may be spring time and too early for them to show on the body of the tree. Examine the small roots and there find what appears to be spots of mold, possibly on the smooth bark of the root, or we may find a root covered with wartlike excrescences in spots or perhaps covering the entire root. Either of these conditions is indicative of the presence of the aphis. If perchance a water sprout should be found at the root of the tree we may find the evidence of the lice on these or in the mold about the root.—Farmers' Voice.

A Big Wheat Crop.

On August 9 the Kansas Board of Agriculture issued a bulletin that is quite interesting. An epitome shows:

Winter Wheat—The area sown as reported in March by assessors was 4,268,704 acres, and as the season was so favorable it was virtually all matured and harvested, giving an aggregate yield of 78,081,000 bushels, which is the largest in the state's history. The average yield per acre on the whole acreage is 18.27 bushels, which has been surpassed in eight different years since 1862, but is a trifle less than it was in

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The story of the life and works of Joel Dorman Steele, Teacher and Author, has been lovingly told by Mrs. George Archibald in a volume published by A. S. Barnes & Company, New York. The record has been taken from Dr. Steele's own memoranda, and from his correspondence with his wife, the latter having carefully preserved every letter from him received during their 27 years of married life.

Dr. Steele made an enduring reputation through his school-system which originated in his own mind from his perception of a lack in the then educational methods. Later, his text books came to be widely known and popular, having been "sold by the million, translated into Arabic and Japanese, used in many

JOEL DORMAN STEELE.

schools in South America, and put into raised letters for the blind."

Dr. Steele attracted the attention of the world in three lines of effort—as Student, Teacher and Author, and in all he carried the same fealty to a lofty ideal. The author has told this story of a noble life well, showing her own sympathy with its objects and her appreciation of the high motives that dominated it from first to last. She has quoted largely from his own lectures and writings which adds greatly to the interest of the volume. Every sentence is full of inspiration.

Winning Out, by Orison Swett Marden, is a book of sketches of men and women who have achieved success under difficulties, and as the author expresses it have literally "won out" in the game of life.

The stories are told in an interesting way, which teaches and entertains at the same time, and among the themes made attractive by anecdote and illustrations are, the law of habit, of self-control, and of courtesy; the law of labor, thoroughness, punctuality and accuracy, loyalty in service; mental concentration; the perception of opportunity and seizing it at the critical moment, and a host of other desirable lessons.

The volume is a most excellent text book for both youthful and mature readers. It is one from which may be gained inspiration and encouragement, and in which is emphasized the precept: "Whatever you undertake, always do your best."

Winning Out ought to do a good work, and to be received with appreciation by those who are interested in Character Building and Right Habit Forming for young people.

Published by the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston.

The North American Review company, of New York, is issuing a series of pamphlets of which the second is Britain and the Boers. It contains both sides of the South African question, republished from the magazine, including Historical Causes of the War, by Hon. James Bryce; England and the Transvaal, by Hon. Earl Grey; The Blunders of the British, by Montagu White; and The South African Question, by Andrew Carnegie. These pamphlets will, later on, make a valuable reference library.

An English version of the grammar of The Blue Language, by Professor Tischer, has been received from the publisher, 147 Avenue Malakoff, Paris. The Blue Language, it must be understood, is a system of an international language, the inventor of which is M. Leon Bollack. He hopes by its means to enable all nations to speak one common tongue, or at least to have a secondary mode of speech by which different peoples may understand each other. The Blue Speech is declared to be easily acquired, it taking but three weeks for the earnest student to use it perfectly. Its alphabet contains but 19 letters. The distinction between the classes of words is made by "a combination of the length, the sonorousness, and the terminations of the words." The arbitrary divisions of the usual grammar are highly modified in order to carry out the combination and make unity of construction. Whether practical or not the inventor has shown study and ingenuity.

An elegant young woman of independent fortune, and a cowboy of the Wyoming plains are the central figures in Mrs. Mary E. Stickney's story of the West, entitled Brown and Lost River.

The plot is hackneyed, but the narrative is very prettily written, and the pictures of Wyoming ranch life lend a novel background to an oft-told tale. Edith's sister-in-law, Nelsine, is an amusing little woman, but out of her proper element, and the "hired girl," Artalissa, is an excellent bit of character drawing. The story itself is a sweet, wholesome romance of love, and a pleasant novel for summer reading.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

DeWitt Clinton Overbaugh's historical romance, entitled The Hermit of the Catskills, is based upon certain historical facts connected with the American Revolution, which are interwoven with a tale of love and adventure. His characters and incidents are conventional, the former including a peerless heroine, an invincible hero, a diabolical villain, a devoted negro and a chorus of Indians and soldiers.

It is a harmless little novel, rather crude in construction, that will doubtless prove attractive to readers who are not over critical.

G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

A story of life in Kentucky during the few years preceding the war of the Rebellion and in its season, is told by William E. Barton under the title of Pine Knot. Those who read the author's, "A Hero in Homespun," will discover the same characteristics which gave interest to that story in this more recent one. The primitive customs of the people among whom the scenes are laid are well described, and the life in those regions during the time that "tried men's souls" in the border state of Kentucky when upon neutral ground they armed themselves, part going one way and part another, is carefully presented.

Pine Knot was a typical Kentucky village upon the border line between that state and Tennessee. The people had the education which they could obtain from a three months' school during the year and were satisfied. The school was generally taught by the man who preached for them Sundays, the two occupations affording him a livelihood.

The story is interesting, clean and wholesome. It tells some historical facts regarding the war and the people which, if ever known, have been well-nigh forgotten. Yet with all of its excellent points, there is lacking the vitality which makes a novel take hold of the heart and and imagination with a grip that will not let go. Its strongest influence, perhaps, will rest upon its showing of the honest differences between good people leading them to diametrically opposed action.

The book is published by D. Appleton & Company, New York.

A novel which treats of the science of hypnotism has been written by Miss Zola M. Boyle, preceded by a lengthy introduction from Prof. John D. Quackenbos, of Columbia college. The story is entitled The Master of Life, and is told by the heroine, Marjorie Wentworth.

Miss Doyle has taken some facts regarding hypnotism and woven about them a romance which is told without exaggeration or sensationalism. It is a readable story, and the literary style is excellent.

Published by the G. W. Dillingham company, N. Y.

Quite a description of Mr. Albert Ross's journeyings around the world appears in his last novel, which has recently been published by the G. W. Dillingham company, New York. This twenty-third volume of the Albatross Novels is entitled A Sugar Princess. It is a tale of Honolulu and Japan, in which the heroine, the daughter of a "Dago and a Dutchman," as her matter-of-fact old father expresses it, manages to have her own way in marrying the man of her choice, in spite of the determination of her "shoddy" purse-proud mother, to wed her child to a title.

The novel is readable and amusing, and a decided departure from the former works of this author. Mr. Ross has made a wise decision in changing his style of writing to these new lines. His earlier books, for the most part, were bought and read by a class who failed to see that his pictures of vice were intended to teach a moral lesson—a fact which Mr. Ross has just seen fit to emphasize.

Pale and Weak Women

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

ALL LIKE HIM, NONE CLAIM HIM

Jack, the pet dog and playmate to many a schoolboy living in the vicinity of Forty-second and Wilcox avenues for over two years, and who professes to have no owner, is causing the parents of the small children with whom Jack romps daily all kinds of trouble, according to the Chicago Chronicle. It has gone so far that most of the papas of the youngsters have been taking turns going to the West Lake street police station, Forty-third avenue and Lake street, to tell Lieutenant Williams that they don't own Jack, who is nothing more than a big, overgrown, clumsy cur dog. Though Jack is disliked by the parents of his playmates, the children say he is the best old Jack in the world to them. Numerous times the dog has been given away to strange peddlers who happen in that direction to take him out of the neighbor-

SUMMONED TO THE POLICE STATION ON JACK'S ACCOUNT.

hood, but Jack was not to be thwarted that way. After he had been away from his little playmates a few days he would come in the midst wagging his tail at being with them again. Many of the mammas and papas who hate Jack believe in the old saying, "and the dog came back."

Yesterday Mrs. Marie Carlson, of 2020 Wilcox avenue, was summoned to the police station on Jack's account and was told by the police official that if she did not get a license for Jack she would be arrested. Mrs. Carlson denied the ownership of the canine. The police have been on the lookout for the dog to rid the neighborhood of him, but his young playmates hid him somewhere where the bluecoats cannot find him.

Remarkable Attempt to Free Penitentiary Birds.

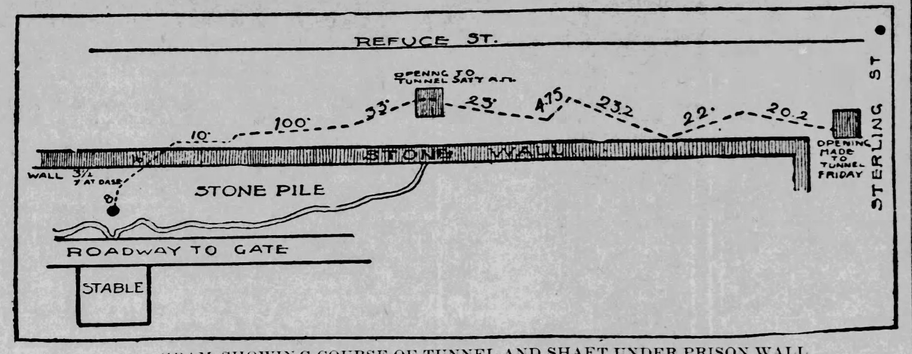


DIAGRAM SHOWING COURSE OF TUNNEL AND SHAFT UNDER PRISON WALL.

Police officials all over the country are writing to Pittsburg for a description of the man tunnel which was dug from the house at 28 Sterling street, Allegheny, into the western Pennsylvania penitentiary the other day. This celebrated case will be the subject of an address to be delivered before the members of the National Prison Association by Warden E. S. Wright at the next convention. The penitentiary officials do not yet know for whom the tunnel was dug.

No better piece of underground engineering exists than this winding, tortuous tunnel, 266 feet long. It was dug by experts—of that there is little doubt. The course from which they began their work is a two-story brick structure facing the east wall of the prison. Between the house and the prison there is a sidewalk and a 30-foot paved street. After going under these the diggers, with nothing apparently to guide them, paralleled the prison wall until they came to a weak spot, through which they cut their way, and ended their tunnel right under a large flag stone. That they could go under ground for 266 feet and come up right under that stone without assistance from the inside of the prison the officials do not believe.

The house in Sterling street was sold in the latter part of March to a man giving his name as Thomas Brown, of Chicago. He paid $250 down, and was to pay the balance in installments. Living right next door to the house is Miss Letia McCarty, a middle-aged woman, whose intuitive curiosity led to the discovery of the tunnel. When she heard that the house had been sold she was naturally curious about her new neighbors.

Three men and one woman moved into the house. The first thing that Miss McCarty learned was that the Browns did not have much furniture. The front of the house they kept closed, and the only signs of life about the place was the woman, who played a piano from morning till night. She was a gifted performer and played everything classical and popular except "Mr. Johnson, Turn Me Loose." She did not try this because it might arouse suspicion.

When Miss McCarty heard the piano going all the time and no men about the place except in the evenings, she jumped to the conclusion that something was wrong. She thought the music was intended to drown noises. One day she was down in her cellar and heard a dull noise like the ramming of earth. That night she told Policeman Jacob Young she thought the Browns were digging a tunnel into the penitentiary. He laughed and told her she ought to be on the detective force. Some days later he casually mentioned the matter to Warden Wright. The latter looked at him a second time, smiled and said nothing.

It was several weeks after this that the discovery was made. Warden Wright tried for ten days to catch the diggers, but subsequent developments showed that they had completed their work and departed. They left a suit of clothes and several bottles of water in the tunnel for the men they wanted to liberate. This Warden Wright contends, is Alex Berkman, the anarchist who shot H. C. Frick. The police think J. C. Boyd, a forger, is the man. The prison end of the tunnel was close to the hospital, into which Berkman had been trying to get. He feigned illness so often recently that the doctors said he was a hypochondriac.

Had the opportunity for which he was waiting come Berkman or Boyd would in all probability, have moved the flagstone and picked his way through the thin crust of earth underneath. The stone was wedged in such a way that, while a man could raise one side of it far enough to permit him to crawl into the hole, it would be possible to restore it to its original position. Once into the tunnel unobserved, he could don the clothes left for him and been away before being missed by the prison officers.

BRYAN IN 1896 WAS A FALSE PROPHET

If the prophecies and predictions made by Mr. Bryan had proven to be true, the gold standard, which has been in operation ever since he uttered them, would have produced the following direful results, to-wit:

It would have decreased the purchasing power of the gold dollar.—Madison Square Garden speech.

It would have been as certain to make prices fall as a stone is to fall when it is thrown into the air.—Newton, Iowa, speech.

It would have increased the debts of the people and lessened their ability to pay them.—Baltimore speech.

It would have made times harder and harder.—Same speech.

It would have starved everybody except the money-changers and the money-owners.—New Haven, Conn., speech.

It would have transferred the bread which one man earns to another man who had not earned it.—Hartford, Conn., speech.

It would have made the rich richer and the poor poorer.—Newark, O., speech.

It would have decreased the number who are happy and increased the number who are in distress.—Same speech.

It would have destroyed the hope of the toiling masses.—Minneapolis, Minn., speech.

It would have destroyed the opportunity to work.—Same speech.

It would have increased the number of idle men.—Same speech.

It would have decreased the volume of standard money.—Same speech.

It would have encouraged the hoarding of money.—Hornelsville, N. Y., speech.

It would have made it more and more difficult for the farmer to live.—Madison Square Garden speech.

It would have injured the wage-earner.—Same speech.

It would have made employment less certain.—Same speech.

It would have discouraged enterprise.—Same speech.

It would have paralyzed industry.—Same speech.

It would have lessened the ability of savings banks to collect their assets.—Same speech.

It would have increased the danger of depositors losing their deposits in savings banks.—Same speech.

It would have compelled depositors in savings banks to withdraw their deposits to pay living expenses.—Same speech.

It would have lessened the salaries of those engaged in business occupations and would have lessened the permanency of such salaries.—Same speech.

It would have injured those who have permanent investments in railroad stocks and other like enterprises.—Same speech.

It would have injured or destroyed the manufacturers of agricultural implements, wagons and buggies.—Springfield, O., and Flint, Mich., speeches.

It would have lessened the ability of the masses to buy goods, and thereby would have lessened the number of commercial traveling men.—Indianapolis speech to traveling men.

It would have made it impossible for husbands and wives to pay off the mortgages on their homes.—Minneapolis speech to ladies.

It would have made it necessary to advocate the closing up of our public schools.—Monmouth, Ill., speech.

It would have made it more profitable to loan money or to hoard it than to invest it in enterprise or property.—Syracuse, N. Y. speech.

It would have made dearer money, cheaper property, harder times, more people out of work, more people destitute, more people desperate, more crime.—Minneapolis speech to ladies.

It would have lowered the standard of civilization in this country.—Madison Square Garden speech.

It would have been writing the future in blood, crushed out by gold.—Erie, Pa., speech.

All these prophecies and predictions about the evils that would befall us if the gold standard were adopted have utterly failed.

Mr. Bryan said in a speech delivered at Lincoln, Neb., July 7, 1900:

"The fight this year will be to carry out the sentiment of that song we have so often repeated, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' If we lose, our children and our children's children will not succeed to the spirit of that song, and celebrations of the Fourth of July will pass away, for the spirit of empire will be upon us.

Pass the salt, please.

WANTED A HORSE, AND A LIVE ONE

She stood before the telephone with all the independence of a woman who can transact her own business.

"I would like to get your price for a good horse," she said.

"Only one?" came over the wire.

"Yes."

"Well, it is out of our line to sell a single horse."

"Out of your line?"

"Yes. We only sell them complete."

"I never heard of such a thing! I guess—"

"Perhaps you wish to replace a horse?"

"I wish to replace the last one we had."

"Well, in that case, perhaps we can accommodate you."

"Accommodate me? Why, I thought you would be glad to make the sale."

"Oh, we have about all the orders we can attend to. If you were going to buy a string and an organ——"

"An organ? Do you sell organs?"

"Certainly! They go with our business. We can fix you up a modern organ and——"

"But I don't wish an organ. I only want a horse."

"What color?"

"I prefer a black horse."

"Black? Why, that will make a poor showing. If you wish a good color, let me advise you to take blue."

"Blue."

"Certainly! That will attract the people."

"It would attract too much attention."

"Then gold would be handsome, but more expensive."

"A gold horse?"

"Yes, or green. Suit yourself."

"One moment. Isn't this Mr. Roan, the horse dealer?"

"No, this is Circle & Co., makers of merry-go-rounds and flying horses."—Chicago News.

Notes from a Wedding.

"All the girls were in white mull, and the men in white duck."

"Wasn't there any color about the wedding at all?"

"Yes, the groom had red hair."—Chicago Record.

Would Need Further Treatment.

Gilson—Tweezer sent for a doctor today to take something to keep his cough down.

Willets—Well, after he's secured him he better give him something to make him cough up.—New York Press.

A Friendly Call.

"Whom do you visit in that street, Hopkins?"

"I go up there once in a while to pat the head of a dog I know."—Chicago Record.

CROKER'S COUNSEL TO TERRY M'GOVERN

On the day after Terry McGovern, the Brooklyn prize fighter, vanquished Erne in a bout at New York he was presented with much formality to Richard Croker, and has since been frequently seen in the Tammany chieftain's box at the race track, and seems to be a welcome guest. The last chat between the big politician and the little boxer was viewed by an

M'GOVERN AND CROKER MEET.

interested throng. Terry went down to the book makers' ring just before the Sea Gate stakes to put a $2 bet on Prince of Melbourne.

"What was all the talk about?" asked an acquaintance.

"Mr. Croker has been telling me what to do with my money. He says to me: 'Terry, do you bet on the races?'

"I said: 'Not over $2 to a race.'

"'That's right,' he says. 'Don't throw it away on horses.'

"'How much have you got?' he asked me. I told him I was good for $80,000. 'And what are you going to do with it?' he asked.

"I said I was going to keep on fighting till I made it $100,000.

"'Now that's right,' said Mr. Croker. 'When you get that much—and you will get it, because you're all right—you ought to stop and invest your money. You can put it out at 5 per cent. and have a fine income.'

"Did you talk politics to him?"

"No. He told me to keep out of politics and invest my money."

—If you wish to cure scrofula or salt rheum permanently, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expels all impurities from the blood.

NO MATCH FOR PORCUPINE

Dog Was Clearly Inferior in a Fight With a Quilled Hedgehog.

In the vicinity of Emerald Lakes, Col., porcupines are exceedingly numerous this season and afford fine sport for the hunters. But the sport is not always on one side, and if the porcupines have any sense of humor they must have enjoyed an incident of recent occurrence. A party of campers at the lakes were surprised on awakening one morning to find that their saddles, thrown carelessly outside of the tent, had been gnawed and ruined by some nocturnal visitors. Watch was maintained the following evening and it was found that the porcupines were the guilty ones. Evidently they like the taste of leather, for similar instances have occurred, and Charles Graham, the hatchery superintendent, carefully locks the stable door at night.

Old Snoozer, the watch dog, is always kept within the house at night. At first he was allowed to roam at large, but despite the pain from their poisonous quills he seemed to persist in attacking the porcupines. Rolling themselves into balls of spikes the little animals would defy the dog. Morning after morning he was found whimpering with pain from cruel pricks, and at last a watch was determined upon to decide whether Snoozer was foolish enough to continue fighting the porcupines of his own will.

Soon after darkness had settled over the mountains watchful eyes were kept upon him as he lay a few yards from the cabin. The moon rose early and illumined the scene to the satisfaction of the watchers. Suddenly one of them

SNOOZER FIGHTS THE PORCUPINES.

started in excitement. Down a little footpath leading into the great dark forest of pines came a company of little animals. Noselessly they treaded their way toward the cabin. The dog, sleeping with one eye open, as is his wont, seemed to divine their coming as they drew near. Sitting up on his haunches, he glanced about as if in dread.

Nearer and nearer came the stealthy creatures and the men saw unmistakably that they were porcupines. Seventeen there were, and in twos and threes they ambled forward, with a large one acting as leader. Almost breathless with surprise, the men in the cabin waited.

The dog, catching sight of them, whined with a note of fear that even a brown bear could not inspire.

Steadily the procession of porcupines advanced, and the dog, retreating to the doorstep, began to quiver with apprehension. Undoubtedly he had seen these foes before. Marching closer, the curious little visitors began to encircle the dog. Suddenly, unable to stand the suspense any longer, he barked shrilly and rushed at the nearest porcupine.

Instantly it rolled itself tightly into a ball, as did most of the others, and Snoozer's skin was punctured severely by the sharp quills. Yelping with pain, he retreated, and after a few seconds, unrolling themselves, the porcupines drew nearer with merciless intentions.

Snoozer might have leaped past them and fled away in the night, but, perhaps, the lonely mountains at night, with their strange inhabitants, filled him with terror and induced him to suffer at the doorstep of his master in preference. Closer the porcupines came, until the cowering dog was hemmed upon the log sill.

Within six feet was the impregnable circle of bristles, and what the result would have been will never be known, for one of the men, whose warm heart was wrung by the pitiful whimpering of the faithful dog, which never feared bears, snatched a six-shooter from the wall and through the window shot the nearest porcupine. A yelp of delight succeeded the report of the pistol, there was a sudden scattering of porcupines and Snoozer was never again compelled to sleep outside the house.

The Sunday School.

SUNDAY, Aug. 25, 1900.

Christ the Good Shepherd. John x:1-16. By J. E. Gilbert, LL. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Upon receiving his sight, the man born blind, of whom we studied last week, became a believer in Jesus, as did also his relatives (ix:22-38), while the Pharisees were stirred up to still greater hostility. The former argued that one who could work a miracle must be of God, but the latter urged that one who broke the Sabbath to work a miracle must be a sinner(ix:16). The parties were widely separated, but one holding to the evidence of supernatural power, the other bound by legalism. In the altercation that followed Jesus declared his mission (ix:39), in which he recognized the two classes. Today's lesson is an appropriate and important continuation of his thought. Under a most beautiful figure our Lord announces that he will soon establish his church, composed of all who hear his call, whether Jews or Gentiles, and he presents himself as the rightful head of that church, in contrast with all false teachers.

ENTERING.—The sheepfold is a place of security for flocks at night. As usually constructed in oriental countries, it consists of a low, flat building, erected on the sheltered side of a valley, and enclosed by a wide stone wall. A single gate or door furnished the entrance to the fold through which the shepherd might lead his flock at the close of day. No one except a thief or robber would attempt to enter by climbing the wall, inasmuch as the door was ample for all worthy purposes, designed to keep out only those who were not entitled to admission. Our Lord makes these statements (Verses 1 and 2) for the purpose of explaining the church—the Jewish congregation and the assembly of New Testament believers. That church is intended to protect its members against the evil that is in the world, to give them shelter and comfort in times of trouble. Into it there is but one true mode of admittance.

FOLLOWING.—The sheep do not remain constantly within the folds. As there is a right way of entering, toward the evening, so there is a right way of going forth in the morning. The shepherd who left his flock in safe keeping for the night, returns. He is recognized by the porter, who opens the door. Then the shepherd calls his own sheep by name, without even entering, and each one, recognizing the voice, responds and passes out. How many flocks there may be in the enclosure, and however freely they may mingle together, those who only belong to him will appear. Having thus brought them into the open fields, the shepherd does not drive or even urge, he only has to move on, and the flock will follow (Verse 4). There is not the slightest danger of deception or mistake in all this. The sheep will not follow a stranger, but will flee from him affrighted (Verse 5). The porter need therefore give himself no concern on the subject. He simply opens the door and allows those to go who are minded to do so, assured that none but the right sheep will depart. All this was very familiar to Christ's hearers, who had many times witnessed such occurrences.

EXPLAINING.—What Jesus said in this parable was plain enough, but what he intended to teach, what lesson he would convey, none of his hearers knew (Verse 6). That was not surprising. Indeed it was his plan to awaken curiosity first by reciting something very familiar and then to explain and apply, recalling the lesson until desire was aroused (Luke viii:10). "I am the door," he exclaimed (Verse 7). No one may enter the church except by coming to Christ. Whoever attempts to come by any other method is a stranger to enter at all (Eph. ii:18). If any in any former time assumed that place—and unfortunately many have set themselves up as the heads of the church—they were thieves and robbers, seeking to destroy the flock, and consequently feared by the sheep (Verse 8). Christ is the door, and it is his business to admit the sheep and to exclude all others (Gal. v. 12). All who enter by him shall be saved (Verse 9), not merely because they enter, but because they enter rightly. Yet the church is not a prison. As the sheep go in and out of the fold, so church members will have liberty under Christ's guidance (Gal. v:1).

CONTRASTING.—Having thus shown his relation to the church as an organized body, Jesus next presents himself as closely related to the individual members in that body. He is the door through which they pass, and he is the one who cares for them as a shepherd cares for the sheep. The change in the figure was necessary to make the contrast between him and the Pharisees. They not only had false methods of entrance, but exercised imperfect and even selfish and unholy care. Jesus likened them to thieves who came to steal and to kill and destroy (Verse 10), who would break down the wholesome regulations of the fold and overpower the Keeper, and resort to any violent measures to accomplish their sinister purpose. This was a very faithful description of the men who then exercised ecclesiastical authority at Jerusalem (Matt. xxiii:15). But, he, the Christ, came on a benevolent errand that men might live (John i:21), and that they might attain unto a richer, more abundant life than had been possible under the former dispensation. And in doing this Jesus was like a good shepherd who sacrifices his own life in order to save his sheep from the mouth of the lion (Verse 11), a delicate allusion to the death on the cross through the malice of these same Pharisees.

DESCRIBING.—The real shepherd is the owner of the sheep, who delights in his possessions, partly because profit is derived therefrom and partly because, though long contact with the flock, he feels effection for dumb animals who confide in him. But the owner is compelled at times to engage assistants to work for wages, and who have little regard for that which is committed to their keeping. The hireling, seeing the wolf coming, flees, leaving the sheep to be taken out and devoured (Verses 12 and 13). Such persons, recreants to duty, were to be found in all eastern countries (Zech. xi:17). They were made the subjects of severest criticism. By this figure Jesus attempts to describe those ministers of religion who perform certain tasks for the money consideration offered but who disappear when there is any sacrifice demanded or any danger encountered (Ezek. xxxiv:8). Such were many Jewish priests. By this reference Jesus intended more fully to distinguish himself. He was no hireling, but the owner (1 Cor. vi:20), the good shepherd who could give his life to defend his sheep.

KNOWING.—Jesus next furnishes the basis of proof of the statement that he is a good, true shepherd, and not a hireling; that his conduct is governed not by love for wages, but by love for men whom he would save. That proof is his knowledge, far surpassing the knowledge of any ordinary pastor, a knowledge of two kinds; first, he knows the sheep and is known by them; he can distinguish them in the great multitude of humanity, wherever found, under whatever conditions (Verse 14), and will distinguish him, listen to his call, respond promptly and follow where he leads; second, he knows the father, and is known in return (Matt. xi:27). That fact marks an intimate relation of paternal and filial love, the reciprocal act of the two persons of the Godhead. These two knowledges, the one human, the other divine—the necessary outcome of the unique personality of Jesus—explain his self sacrifice (Verse 15). It is because he knows God, and knows that he lays down his life for man. He could not be a Savior without both kinds of knowledge (Matt. i:20-21). No one will die that another may live, who is not moved by sympathy for the one in peril and by the hope of a possible rescue from peril.

BRINGING.—Having announced himself, his nature and office, Jesus next seeks to correct certain erroneous views concerning his flock. The Jews had regarded themselves as the favorites of heaven, because of their descent from Abraham (John viii:39), not understanding that the covenant with that eminent patriarch was for the good of the race (Gen. xii:3). Neither did they know that the Messiah, at his coming would extend the kingdom of heaven, inviting men of all nations into it (Isa. ii:2). Hence our Savior declared that his sheep were not all Jews (Isa. lvi:8), but that he had some in other folds, under other systems of religion. Here is an express acknowledgment that heathenism, bad as it was, had furnished some spiritual nurture and care for some who belong to Christ (John i:9), a liberality greater than is manifested by the average followers of Christ in our day. And yet, out of all these separate folds, Jewish and Gentile, shall be gathered the true flock under the good shepherd, making one fold (Verse 16), an event foreseen by the prophet (Ezek. xxxvii:22) and declared afterward by the apostle (Eph. ii:14).

CONCLUSION.—See now what we learn about Jesus in the lesson from his own lips. He is the door or entrance way into the church. Any other professing to hold that position is an impostor. He is the good shepherd or bishop who cares for those who enter the church, protects them, saves them, loves them, leads them, dies for them. He is no thief seeking what is not his own, or hireling, serving another for wages, but a good, faithful shepherd, who sacrifices himself in order to save. He is intimately related to God and to his people, that double relation being the key to his mission. See what Jesus says about the church. It is not a building or a body organized by men, but a company called by him, known by him, knowing him, following him, gathered out of all the races, but united in him as their one loved and loving leader, whom they followed always with promptness and gladness. This is what the passage teaches. The men who laud Christ and do not acknowledge his divinity after such words of his are in a perplexing dilemma. If he was not divine then he was an egotist and an enthusiast. If he gathers a people to himself upon these terms of loyalty he proves himself before the world a master of men, worthy to be followed.

LIMIT WAS REACHED OF "GAGS" ON STAGE

Audiences often notice actors indulging in gags and horseplay. This practice, while it appears to be without excuse to those who have paid their money to see a straight show, sometimes has a reason that the audience knows not of. On one occasion, when Lawrence Barrett was at the height of his fame, he was to open the season at a Canadian town. The company was made up in Detroit, and Barrett was to come from Boston to join it. He missed connection and telephoned that he would not be able to be there in time.

The manager put on Camille, but the news that Barrett would not appear got

ONE MAN BROKE A SAW-HORSE.

around town. When the curtain rose there was only about $45 in the house. The tip went out that the company would not be fined for gagging, as is the custom. During the first two acts the company confined themselves to interpolating lines from other plays, but when the scene came on where Armand denounces Camille, something more elaborate was sprung, which was as much a surprise to Armand and Camille as it was to the audience.

It will be remembered that after Armand has thrown the money at Camille he goes up the stage and says: "Enter all," whereupon all the company comes in, and he says (pointing at Camille): "You all see this woman." They do not reply, but he goes on, "Do you know what she has done?" and then he proceeds to give her Hail Columbia happy land.

On this occasion, when he told them to enter, the whole company came in, but such a company! They had rigged themselves up in the most ridiculous costumes they could find. One man rode a saw-horse. Two others entered bearing between them a wooden Indian they had found in front of a cigar store. Armand was thunderstruck, and Camille went into shrieks of laughter. Armand said: "You all see this woman?" whereupon the company replied in chorus, "No," although she was in plain sight. Armand went on, "Do you know what she has done?" and the gaggers answered, "Yes," and they began to waltz with the wooden Indian, and the curtain came down upon the astonished audience. That night each member of the company was fined $5 for taking liberties with Dumas' immortal words.

SUPER HAD PLAYED HAMLET HIMSELF

When Barry Sullivan, the eminent tragedian, paid his first visit to Lancashire he was to appear in a populous

"SIR, DID YOU ADDRESS ME?"

manufacturing town. While he was attending the afternoon rehearsal at the theatre he heard himself addressed:

"I'm sorry for thee, Barry."

Mr. Sullivan indignantly wheeled around, and was surprised at not finding any person who could thus have addressed him. The rehearsal proceeded, and shortly after the voice repeated:

"I am sorry for thee, Barry."

At last, after looking about, Mr. Sullivan espied a man in the "flies," evidently an occasional super. The actor assumed his most tragic air and said:

"Sir, did you address me?"

"Ah!" came the reply. "I say I'm sorry for thee!"

"And pray, sir, why am I indebted to you for your sympathy?"

"Well," was the answer, "I am real sorry for thee, and I'll tell thee why. I've played Hamlet to these beggars myself."

SHINPLASTERS STILL OUT.

It has been recently estimated that there is still outstanding more than $15,000,000 of the old "shinplasters," or fractional paper currency. No doubt much of this has been destroyed, but private collectors are believed to hold great quantities of the bills. They are still redeemable at face value, though they are no longer legal tender.

Keeping Even.

"Why don't you economize?" asked the pedestrian indignantly.

"I have economized," answered Meandering Mike. "I started out wit' nothin an' I've held right on to it."—Washington Star.

Mean Human Nature.

"Jones always wants his vacation the last man in the office."

"What's that for?"

"He gets a keen relish out of the fact that we are all working with nothing to look forward to while he is joyously idle."—Detroit Free Press.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the ills of life. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulcerations, irregularities, etc., or the pains from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 85, Kokomo, Ind.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. S. Pattison, 624 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED Reliable men or women to sell our goods to the consumer in communities from 1000 to 10000 population; permanent employment; good pay. Address at once, Coffee & Tea Co., 301 S. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL.

Ladies Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that will relieve at once, address The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLOOD POISON HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colors in Mouth, Hair Falling, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

Send for our special terms to for three-months' campaign clubs. You can raise one in your locality of 100 names or more; and on the terms we offer you can make $5 to $10 for yourself in a single day.

Drop us a postal card, addressed "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and ask for our special campaign terms. Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state very plainly.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 14 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

DEWEY ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Admiral Dewey has planted a heavy shell in the very middle of the Bryan position on the Philippine question.

The Nebraska demagogue began his campaign on that issue at Indianapolis. The next day a New York paper published a long letter from a correspondent whom it has sent to the islands, apparently with intent to aid the Bryan campaign. His letter is very pessimistic. He thinks the insurrection is simply in abeyance, waiting for a favorable opportunity to revive.

Then Admiral Dewey came to the front in an interview, declaring his belief that the situation in the Philippines as "particularly encouraging." The rebel leaders are surrendering, one after the other, and "whatever show of resistance to our authority there is at the present time in the Philippines will be kept alive by the leaders who hold out to the soldiers the hope of Bryan's election."

There you have it. The Bryan anti-expansion campaign is keeping up the guerilla warfare in the Philippines, the murder of our soldiers and of Filipinos who are loyal to the American government.

The New York correspondent who has been sent to the islands to write stories which will aid Bryan will do quite as much against him as he can accomplish in his behalf. The people of this country understand fully that the blood of their murdered soldier sons in the Philippines stains the hands of Bryan and his associates. Had it not been for the wicked attempt to make partisan capital out of the futile opposition to the pacification of the insurgents, the islands would today be at peace.

We may expect that Bryan's Indianapolis speech shall encourage the Tagalos, and that there will be a somewhat active guerilla campaign carried on during the rainy season which is now on. With Bryan's defeat, the insurrection will be brought to a speedy end next November.

"Our dead are buried along the sands of Luzon, and on its soil no foreign flag shall ever salute the dawn. . . . Our way is new, but it is not dark. . . . We seek only to lift up men to better things; to bless, and not to destroy."

WALL PAPER TRUST DEAD.

Wall paper is one of the articles protected by the tariff. All foreign-made wall-paper pays duty, on importation, of 35 per cent. According to the Bryanite theory, here is a typical case for "trust extortion." What could be easier than for the manufacturers to combine into a trust, and, protected by a 35 per cent duty on foreign papers, put up prices here and make big money?

Well, that is exactly what they started out to do. They organized the wall paper trust, and tried to put up prices. But independent manufacturers, protected by the tariff, went quickly into the business, and they have smashed the trust. The directors of the latter, a few days ago, met and dissolved the trust, and every member of it will now go it alone.

Meanwhile, Great Britain has free trade. She imposes no duty on wall paper which is imported. But her wall paper manufacturers organized a trust long ago, which still exists, in a most flourishing condition. It is paying high dividends. And the English people are paying higher prices for wall paper than we Americans are to-day.

The above facts are extremely interesting. They don't agree with the Bryanite theory that the tariff fosters trusts. And when a theory don't agree with observed facts, all sensible men understand that the theory is wrong. How does it come that the British wall paper trust is flourishing and paying big dividends, under free trade? Does not that show that trusts are not dependent upon a tariff?

Bryan says he favors a government based on the consent of the governed, and yet he stumped Kentucky for Goebel last year, has never said a word against the inequitous Goebel election law, and is silent concerning the disfranchisement of thousands of citizens in North Carolina.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

It is now believed that the latest news from the Chinese government means the speedy restoration of peace.

An imperial edict has been issued clothing Li Hung Chang with full powers to negotiate for an immediate cessation of hostilities and the settlement of the present troubles with China.

The reply of the United States was prompt and plain. The Chinese government is informed that we are perfectly willing to negotiate, upon one condition: China shall at once accede to the third and last demand made by the President three weeks ago, that the imperial authorities place themselves in communication with the relief expedition, so that the legationers shall be liberated, foreigners protected and order restored.

This condition, it is believed, will be complied with. If this is done, then peace is in sight, and the splendid diplomacy of Secretary of State Hay is again vindicated. From the very beginning of the troubles with China he has taken the lead in the diplomatic side of the controversy. No time has been lost. Every move has originated at Washington, every overture from Pekin has been first answered from Washington, and in every case the European diplomats followed the lead of the American state department.

The triumph of the "new diplomacy," which was at first a matter of amusement in European government circles, has been fully demonstrated. Honesty of purpose, perfect frankness and fairness in dealing with the Pekin authorities, have proved themselves the best methods of dealing with the case. Secretary Hay is a man of which every American should be proud, and that without regard to politics. There is no partisan division among the American people over the Chinese question, and all can take a proper and honest pride in the splendid diplomatic work which has brought the end in sight of the Chinese troubles.

GERMANS NOT HOODWINKED.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat describes a large settlement of Germans in and around Belleville, Ill. This settlement is composed of patriots of the revolution of '48, men who fled from the tyranny of empire to enjoy the freedom of this republic.

Their experience has taught them to most zealously guard individual rights and to vigorously protest against any danger which may threaten the present form of government.

It would seem, however, that the Germans of that community are not in the least alarmed by the Democratic cry of imperialism. The "paramount issue" does not disturb their dreams. On the contrary, they view affairs as they are and will vote as becomes good and intelligent citizens.

One of the leaders among these Germans is Gustavus A. Koerner, a man who has not only been a Democrat but who has been honored by that party. Concerning the present campaign and the cry of imperialism, Mr. Koerner says, over his own signature:

> The perpetuity of the Union under a republican form of government is the fundamental belief of every American citizen who loves his country, let him call himself Democrat, Republican, Populist, Socialist or Prohibitionist. I know of no party that has expressed a wish to change the form of government from a republic to an empire, and no act of the administration of President McKinley has been pointed out which would allow a reasonable man to harbor a suspicion that such thought had found lodgment there. In my judgment, the manner in which the new and perplexing questions with which it was confronted in quick succession have been met by the administration, and, as far as may be, disposed of, is such to commend our administration as intelligent, humane, statesmanlike, and courageous.

There is more common sense, more patriotism, more truth and more good citizenship in that statement than in Bryan's 8,000 words uttered at Indianapolis yesterday.

The senseless chatter of Democrats to the effect that the Republican party is deliberately working for the overthrow of our republican form of government is not fooling any intelligent voters. It is entirely without weight when compared with the acts of the present administration in pursuing its foreign and domestic policies.

The great bulk of the American people are patriotic and they are also honest and sincere. As Mr. Koerner has so tersely put it, "no act of the administration of President McKinley has been pointed out which would allow a reasonable man to harbor a suspicion that a change in form of government has found lodgment there."

The cheap tricks of the Democratic party in '96 is to be repeated this year with imperialism as the bogy man. It is an appeal to ignorance and prejudice rather than to the intelligence of the voters, and it is such appeals, falsely based, which will again prove the Democratic party's undoing.

BIG FUSS OVER NOTHING.

The Populist national executive committee, after consuming several hours of a torrid day in considering Towne's declination of the Vice Presidential nomination, came to the conclusion that it has not the power to act. The matter is held to await the action of the full national committee, which is called for Monday, August 27.

These Populists take themselves too seriously. They are simply a section of the Democratic party. Ever since the Chicago convention of 1896 the Democratic party has been really Populistic in principles and practice. There is no need of such elaborate work over Towne's refusal to play candidate. Everybody knows that either Bryan and Stevenson, or McKinley and Roosevelt, will be the next President and Vice President. The eight other tickets in the field are merely aggregations of impracticables, who are trying to get the people to waste their ballots by voting in the air. The man who will not vote either the Republican or the Democratic ticket next November might as well stay away from the polls.

Bryan missed his calling. He should have been a foreign missionary. His warm feeling for the inhabitants of other lands even makes him oblivious to the outrages perpetrated against our citizens in the South.

What do the free silverites think of their Moses who deserts the great issue, and says not a word about the heaven-born ratio in his first speech of the campaign?

Web Davis says he is in line with the entire Democratic platform. This proves he has a worse case than the public suspected.

Mark Hanna is not so much of a bogy man in this campaign. Children no longer cry from fear when his name is mentioned

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT PORTRAITS.

After some delay we have now ready for our readers the finest portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt on the market. The portraits are 18x23 inches, made from latest photographs, executed in fine lithograph crayon work in two colors, and on heavy plate paper suitable for framing. In this brief description we cannot do justice to the excellence of the work. They must be seen to be appreciated. Our price for these portraits are 15c each or 25c per pair, post-paid by mail. This would be cheap at 25c each. Special rates to agents.

To every one sending us 25c for The Weekly Blade three months we will send one portrait free; for 40c The Weekly Blade three months and two portraits.

BRYAN'S INDIANAPOLIS SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance at Indianapolis is permeated, in every sentence, with his Populistic pessimism. He can not look upon the Republican party as being composed of men who have the good of the country, the welfare of its people, and the progress of the nation, quite as much at heart as he possibly can have. He is unable to give the Republican party credit for the same degree of patriotism and lofty devotion to duty that he claims for himself.

On the other hand, he attributes to the Republican party—to its leaders and members—nothing but selfish motives and indefensible ambitions. He can not see that the differences between American citizens in their political beliefs is solely one of difference in ideas as to the best methods of conserving the common good and promoting the general welfare. His mental attitude is, that the Republicans, and all who differ with him, are self-seeking and unpatriotic men, or else public thieves and common robbers.

In any community, the man who invariably has no good to say of his neighbors is rightly viewed with suspicion. He who suspects his neighbors of being thieves and extortioners, of being thoroughly selfish and self-seeking, not unnaturally falls under the suspicion of being a bad man himself. It is one of the axioms of penologists that the incurable offender against law—the man with the criminal diathesis—always considers all other men as great rogues as himself, and deems himself simply unfortunate in being found out. Hence he pities himself for his ill-luck, and is at war with all honest men, whom he deems to be equally culpable, but lucky in being able to conceal their criminality from the eye of the law.

Mr. Bryan takes up political discussion in precisely this spirit. We do not mean that Mr. Bryan is a criminal in deed or in thought; what we mean is, that in discussing matters political, he looks upon those who do not agree with his theories as hypocritical and insincere, and as using their political views simply as a cloak for deep and dark designs on the public welfare. This was his mental attitude in his famous "cross of gold" speech in the Chicago convention. Then he considered all men who believe in honest money to be public enemies, traitors to the republic, engaged in a conspiracy to enthrone sordid wealth and enslave the masses. Four years have shown the American people the folly of that. Now he is devoting his rhetorical powers to bitter invective against those who believe in the territorial expansion which comes from national progress, accusing them of a stealthy attempt to subvert the republic and set up the form of an empire, if not its reality.

Mr. Bryan fails to see the true path of American progress, or to realize that each generation has to meet new conditions, undreamed of before, and presenting problems which must be solved in the light of the present. He quotes liberally from the fathers, from Washington to Lincoln, but he fails to note the obvious fact that these utterances were each pertinent to the status then existing, and applicable but partially to other and newer questions, under entirely different and newer conditions.

For instance, he quotes from Henry Clay, who was speaking, three-quarters of a century ago, on the struggle of the South American republics to free themselves from the yoke of Spain, a passage beginning: "It is the doctrine of thrones that man is too ignorant to govern himself," etc. Mr. Bryan assumes that the United States adopts this theory with regard to the Philippines. If it applies to the latter, how much more does it apply to the negroes of North Carolina, whom Mr. Bryan's party has just disfranchised, on the plea that they are too ignorant to participate in their own government! To North Carolina and Louisiana can we then directly apply Mr. Bryan's comment on Clay's remark: "Once admit that some people are capable of self-government, and that others are not, and that the capable people have the right to seize upon and govern the incapable, and you make force—a brute force—the only foundation of government and invite the reign of the despot."

Such utterances as these mark Mr. Bryan as a demagogue. If he were sincere in his adhesion to the principle laid down by Mr. Clay, he would have denounced its violation in South Carolina and Louisiana. If he condones it in these states, he is estopped from criticism in the Philippines—even if it applied there, which it does not.

Mr. Bryan's forte is merely that of a destructive. He attacks, abuses, tears down, but he possesses not one iota of constructive talent. Hence he is not a statesman. He is of the type of Attila, not of Washington or Lincoln. His announcement of what he would do were he to be elected President shows his utter lack of constructive talent.

He would call an extra session of Congress, ask it to establish a stable form of government in the Philippines, as we are doing in Cuba, and protect the Filipinos from outside interference. He ignores the vital fact that the Filipinos are not united. The Tagalos and Pampangas are the only tribes in insurrection. The other tribes acquiesce in the American occupation. To allow the Tagalos to establish a government for the islands would mean, as soon as the American forces were withdrawn, that there would be insurrections against Tagalo rule. Murder, loot and destruction of every industry would follow. The United States would speedily be informed by foreign governments whose subjects have trade interests there, that we would be held responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, for the damage to foreign property and the loss to trade. There is but one practical plan—to maintain our supremacy, and treat the Filipinos as our wards—not subjects, but children of the family, to be educated to take their places as citizens in the future.

BRYAN BLUFFING.

Mr. Bryan devoted his entire speech of acceptance to the Philippine question, but the country laughs at his bluff. It don't go with men possessing intelligence enough to get indoors when it rains. Four years ago, Mr. Bryan, in his speech of acceptance, declared:

"Until the money question is fully and finally settled, the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question."

The money question—or rather that phase of it of which Mr. Bryan is the particular champion—has not been settled his way. We have not plunged into the abyss of a depreciated currency. If he meant what he said in 1896, then his speech at Indianapolis can only be considered as a bluff—a bait held out to the Gold Democrats, to the German-Americans, and all others who stand sturdily for honest money and reputable financial methods.

Mr. Bryan is as ardent a silverite as he ever was. Not long ago he defined himself fully on this point to a caller. Walter Wellman, the corresponder of the Chicago Times-Herald, tells the story of the conversation thus:

"Mr. Bryan, if you are inaugurated as president next March, will you urge the congress to repeal the gold standard law and pass an act providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1?"

"I certainly will," replied Mr. Bryan.

"In such an event, will it be your purpose to use all your influence and power to secure the passage of such a law?"

"Certainly. The Democratic platform means what it says, and if we win you may be sure I shall not be the first to abandon that platform. On the contrary, it will be my duty and my purpose to uphold it to the very letter."

"But Mr. Bryan," said his caller, "would it not be bimetallism, 'the money of the constitution,' at the commercial ratio, whatever that may be at the time? Restoration of the principle of bimetallism at a natural and workable ratio might not be injurious to the business and prosperity of the country, while statutory compulsion of the unnatural ratio of 16 to 1 would mean, shock, revolution, disaster. Do you mean to say that if elected president you will insist upon restoration both of the principle and of the old ratio?"

"Yes, I do," said Mr. Bryan; "we have promised the country that and we must stand by it. The ratio of 16 to 1 has become a part of the battle for bimetallism. It is a principle in itself, and we cannot abandon it, either before or after the election, without abandoning the cause bodily. This we cannot and will not do."

Mr. Bryan dare not deny the authenticity of this interview. He is as great a crank on free silver as he ever was. He strongly insists that we shall legalize the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the actual ratio between the values of the two metals is about 32 to 1.

The results of such a policy, were it carried out, are absolutely certain. No man is going to accept 16 ounces of silver as the equivalent in value for one ounce of gold, when he can buy 32 ounces of silver bullion for the latter. But the law makes the silver dollar a full legal tender. What would he do? He would hold his gold coin, and use silver in payments. All gold would disappear from circulation. The silver dollar instead of buying so much as the gold dollar, as it does now, would buy only half as much. A gold dollar would be exchangeable for two silver dollars, as is the case in Mexico to-day.

Every man on salary or wages would get his pay in silver dollars or paper of the same value. He would receive as many dollars, but they would buy only half what the same number of dollars will buy to-day. The pensioners would get their pensions in silver, thus cutting their stipends in half in buying power. There would result a financial and business panic ten times worse than that of 1893. We would have the land full of unemployed men; distress and business stagnation would reign, instead of the present prosperity. That is what the election of Bryan would mean. His gabble on "imperialism" is but a "springe to catch woodcock."

"Stand by the flag wherever it is! Washington made it the Flag of Freedom; Lincoln made it the Flag of Liberty; and McKinley made it the Flag of Humanity."

AMERICAN CAPITAL PLENTY.

The superabundance of capital in the United States is illustrated by the subscriptions to the new English loan. American investors were ready to take the entire issue. The subscriptions here aggregated 55 million dollars, which is five million more than the entire loan—although only half the amount was open for American investors.

This eagerness to subscribe had a purely business reason. These bonds are good investments, considering interest rates now. Allowing for the difference between the issue price and par, at which the loan is redeemable in three years, the investor will receive something like 3 11-16 per cent for his money. Call loans in New York are at 1¼ to 1½ per cent—hence the British loan is at least twice as good an investment.

Gold is already going over to pay for these bonds. We have more of this metal than any other nation at present, and can spare the full amount of 25 millions in exchange for these bonds without the slightest difficulty. A few years ago, during the Democratic administration, any export of gold caused anxiety in the business world. Now it excites no comment whatever.

The comments of the English press upon the matter are interesting. All the papers regard it as an evidence of the financial strength of the United States, and marvel at it. Some speak of it as the "entry of a new financial power in the world's business arena"—but they are behind the times. Americans began loaning money extensively abroad some three years ago, and the United States has in consequence become a creditor nation. And most of them recognize that the United States is the only place a large loan could be floated at the present time without creating a financial disturbance in European financial circles.

As this country grows in wealth, the movement goes on which will make New York the financial center and monetary settling-point of the world. The drafts from all over the globe, now universally drawn on London, will be transferred to New York. This will remove the silly Populistic worry about "our finances being controlled from London"—a statement never true, however. In their ignorance, these people imagine that the settling-place of the world necessarily fixed interest rates, which is also untrue.

Charley Towne has, at the demand of Mr. Bryan, refused the Populist nomination for Vice-President. Bryan does not believe in too many entangling alliances.

Senator Wellington has the mistaken notion that he may become a factor in the Presidential campaign. The public cares nothing for sore toes.

And the allies go marching on.

CHINESE ANTI-FOREIGNISM.

George B. Smyth was for twenty years at the head of the Anglo-Chinese college at Fu Chau, China. He has made a valuable contribution to popular knowledge on the present Chinese situation by an article in the current issue of the North American Review, in which he discusses the causes of the strong feeling against foreigners among the Chinese people.

He finds the underlying causes to be the fear of the Manchu dynasty that foreign influence will eventually overthrow it—for it is already tottering; and in the wanton aggression on Chinese territory by the European powers. As to the first, the influence of the United States is feared, in common with that of all other foreign nations, by the imperial circle. As to the second, the Pekin government understands fully that we have no desire to acquire territory; and this country is therefore the only one in whose good intentions China has full confidence.

Mr. Smyth considers the present outbreak but a phase of the underlying antagonism to foreigners, brought about by German operations in Shan Tung province. The Boxer society, he says, has existed for a long time in that province, but had shown no special acts of hostility to foreigners until three years ago. Then two German missionaries were killed in a riot. The German government made this the pretext for seizing the province, including the seaport of Kiao Chau.

This embittered the people against the Germans and all other foreigners. Three Germans were soon afterward attacked by Boxers in the interior; and two villages were burned in retaliation. This inflamed the Chinese still more. The Chinese government, very shortly afterward, added to the discontent by placing Roman Catholic missionary bishops on an official equality with viceroys and governors. They were permitted to sit as judges also. This stirred up still further the anti-Christian sentiment, and the Boxer outbreak in Shan Tung province, which spread into Chi Li, the province in which Pekin is situated.

French aggressions at Fu Chau were also a cause of anti-foreign feeling. In 1884 a French fleet slaughtered 3,000 Chinamen near that city, because the Chinese government refused to pay an indemnity demanded, and their corpses floated in the bay for weeks, maddening the people. In 1898, the French consul at Ningpo took possession of a Chinese dead-house to enlarge the French concession. When one remembers the reverence of the Chinese for their dead, the magnitude of the outrage can be realized. The natives resisted it, and French marines shot down a number of them. These outrages, with the seizures of Chinese territory, have added to the bitterness of the anti-foreign feeling.

Two things, in Mr. Smyth's opinion, have caused the strong feeling against the missionaries. One is that Christianity does not recognize the worship of ancestors; the other that by the treaties the Chinese Christian converts are exempted from certain forms of taxation for religious purposes. The problems thus presented he regards as very serious, especially the first; for opposition to ancestor worship strikes at what the Chinese regard as the most sacred of their beliefs and the foundation of society.

The article is a most valuable one. While it throws added light upon the problem civilization has to meet, it also gives a clearer view of its difficulties.

ALABAMA'S ELECTION.

On August 6 the state of Alabama held what is called an election. The Democrats carried the day, of course, by a large majority of the very small vote cast, as every one expected them to do. There are but two things of general interest in the result.

The first is, that a legislature has been chosen which is favorable to the return of Senator Morgan to the senate. The whole country will be glad of that, as Morgan is an expansionist, and the sturdy advocate of the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal.

The second is, that the proposition for a constitutional convention was carried. This means that the Democrats of Alabama are preparing to do as Louisiana and North Carolina have already done—to disfranchise the mass of the negro voters by a constitutional amendment containing the "grandfather clause." The best comment on this movement we have seen is that of the Buffalo Courier, a Democratic paper, which says that "unless the United States supreme court interferes, the fifteenth amendment will soon be nullified throughout the south."

On the one hand, we have this section of the constitution nullified by the Democrats of two southern states, and those of two others preparing to do the same thing—Virginia and Alabama. On the other, we have Bryan posing as the champion of the constitution, and denouncing the Republican party for alleged violations thereof. He is frothing at the mouth because of his assumption that the administration is attempting to govern the Philippines "without the consent of the governed," but he has not a word to say of southern Democrats who deny negroes the right to their share in the government, and adopt amendments to govern them without the consent of the governed. The hypocritical demagogue!

PATRIOTIC METHODISTS.

The Montana Methodist conference is composed of broad and progressive men, judging from the resolutions that body adopted yesterday. These declare appreciation of the "great courage and spirit of the nation, under the leadership of the President," the bravery of our soldiers and sailors, the loyalty of the people, and then they further commend "the onward sweep of our nation in its world-wide leadership, and we are proud of the flag. We rejoice that our domain widens, and that the beneficent institutions of our glorious country are carried to the uttermost parts of the earth—which we approve."

There is a patriotic utterance, free from partisanship. There is no narrow, purblind quibbling over minor points, no magnifying of small errors or omissions into matters of national moment. The Montana brethren have answered Bryan's challenge at Indianapolis. He cries "Halt!" and wishes the nation to hark back on the path of progress. The Montana Methodists say "No!" and demand that the blessings of American civilization shall be carried to the isles of the sea. They are right—eternally right!

Bryan is to write a letter of acceptance and say it all over again.

U. S. GRANT AN EXPANSIONIST.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell, as every one knows, is one of that little clique of Massachusetts anti-expansionists who seem to be the lineal descendants of the "blue light" Federalists of 1813-15, who so bitterly and unpatriotically opposed the war with Great Britain. But twelve years ago Mr. Boutwell wrote an article on Gen. U. S. Grant for a book entitled "Selections of American Patriotism," which shows that the Old Commander was an extreme expansionist; and, singular to state, Boutwell seems them to have fully shared the same view.

Boutwell was in Grant's cabinet for four years, and knew the latter's views well. He says Gen. Grant believed the future would bring the spread of republican institutions and of the English language over the globe. According to Boutwell, it was the General's belief that we of this country "should turn our faces westward;" that Europe has already a population up to its capacity, and that "the peoples with whom we should cultivate associations and alliances are those south of us, upon this continent, and the people west of us, upon the Asiatic continent, where there are hundreds of millions of people waiting for an opportunity to enjoy the advantages of commerce, and social and, in time, political intercourse with us."

Were the old General alive to-day, he would rejoice to see our flag floating in the Orient, the harbinger of the greater and better day his prescient eye foresaw. "The peoples that sat in darkness have seen a great light"—the brilliant dawn of that glorious day when, educated and enlightened, they will no longer be our wards, but share to the full the blessings of liberty and equal rights which is the heritage of all who owe allegiance to the flag of the United States.

"Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any other nation." Bryan stands for a depreciated dollar and national dishonor.

Bryan is making a mighty effort to get away from free silver. Not only did he ignore it in his Indianapolis speech, but he has forced Charley Towne off the Populist ticket.

Bryan did not refer to the Chinese trouble in his Indianapolis speech. He overlooked the "land-grabbing in Asia" plank in the Kansas City platform.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

China to Ask Peace.

The various attempts of the Chinese don the relief expedition having failed, it has named Li Hung Chang, the astute and adroit old diplomat, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate peace with the powers. Every one will agree with Minister Wu that the appointment is an appropriate one, but it is more than appropriate. It indicates that the imperial government has at last recognized the gravity of the situation and its responsibility for the outrages and atrocities which have threatened, and still threaten, to plunge China into a war with the entire civilized world. Had the government been blameless there would be no occasion for peace negotiations.

Crisis at Pekin.

Minister Conger and all the other representatives of foreign nations in Pekin have asked their respective governments whether they, the ministers, shall accept the Chinese proposition and start for Tien Tsin under an escort of Chinese troops. The authorities at Pekin appear to be urgent in pressing this proposition on the envoys, and the governments of the allies will be expected to reach a decision at the earliest possible moment. Russia has left the decision to her minister, M. de Giers. The other ministers, including Mr. Conger, are averse to leaving Pekin until a sufficient number of the allied troops reach the neighborhood to furnish an adequate escort.

Undoubtedly the situation of the ministers and the other foreigners in Pekin is extremely critical. They are unwilling to leave such defenses as they have in Pekin and to trust themselves to an escort of Chinese troops, fearing the imperial soldiers would either prove treacherous, or that they would be overpowered by the Boxers and the whites would be massacred. Then, too, there are the native Christians to be considered. The Chinese government does not offer to let these go out of Pekin, but the ministers believe that as soon as the representatives of the foreign nations leave the Chinese capital the Christian Chinese will all be murdered. Of course, the only way that the Chinese Christians can be protected is by sending the international armies to Pekin in such force that the resistance of the imperial troops and the Boxers shall be overcome. It is doubtful if a force of that size can reach Pekin within a month or more, while it is extremely desirable that the foreign ministers leave that city at the earliest possible time.

Money in Circulation.

The total volume of circulation on August 1 amounted to $2,087,353,408. This represents an increase of over $156,200,000 as compared with the corresponding date a year ago. The circulation per capita is put by the treasury experts on the basis of an estimated population of 77,956,000 on August 1 at $26.78. This represents an increase of 28 cents for the month and of $1.47 as compared with the corresponding date of last year. This is an immense gain, far outstripping the growth in population, as will be seen by any one who takes the trouble to make the comparison. The figures given mark the highest point yet reached, not only as regards the volume of circulation, but also as regards the amount per head of population. How far the growth of the circulation has exceeded the expansion of the population may be seen by comparing the figures for January 1, 1879, the date when the resumption of specie payments went into effect, with the latest figures. The total volume of circulation at the date of resumption was, as we gather from figures given in the treasury statement, $816,266,721. The total circulation to-day is over two and one-half times that, and, in the meantime, the population has increased not much more than 50 per cent. This is a fact which indicates clearly that the financial convenience of the people and the command of resources possessed by them is even more of a feature in the growth of the country than its immense increase in numbers, striking as that has been in the course of the last generation.

Hawaiians for Expansion.

Naturally the people of Hawaii are "imperialists." That is, they favor the retention by America of the islands of the far west. Being themselves on the direct highway to the extreme Occident, they appreciate, better than some conservative voters here in this country do, the growing importance of the Pacific Ocean as a commercial thoroughfare and the corresponding importance of the lands that border upon it. The states of our own Pacific coast also appreciate these facts, and will not cast in their lot this fall with the party that stands for the contraction of our world-wide boundaries.

Midsummer Dullness.

Midsummer dullness is noted in all the different markets. General trade always slows up somewhat at this time of the year, and the stock exchange situation is simply a reflection of this state of comparative inactivity. No important change in conditions is likely before the middle of next month, when merchants will begin to make preparations for the early fall season.

There is no doubt of the existence of a more confident sentiment in commercial circles. The strength comes from the growing belief that prices have at last reached bed-rock, which has resulted in a better inquiry for goods. The situation in respect to crops is also hopeful. Advices from all over the west tell of unbounded prosperity. For this reason merchants are all looking forward to a very satisfactory fall trade, and the transportation companies to another year of large revenues.

Prices of Grain.

The price of wheat tended moderately upward during the week. The firmness thus indicated was chiefly due to heavy rains and comparatively cold weather in Europe just as harvest was well under way, and resulted in the receipt of heavy buying orders from the importing countries because, quite independent of any actual destruction of the cereal through the stormy weather, some of it will at best be rendered unfit for use for a considerable time. The wheat of the United Kingdom always requires a liberal mixture of dry hard grain from other countries, and of course, in the event of its natural damp condition being increased by rains during its ingathering, a larger proportion of such wheat as is raised in this and other exporting countries must be used to fit it for grinding.

Notwithstanding the impression that Russia has a good crop of wheat assured, the small shipments from that country and the comparatively high prices asked by Russian shippers tend to cast a doubt on the reported extent of the wheat crop there, and this feeling possibly had its effect in sending such a rush of buying orders to this and other American markets when it was seen that a quick supply of dry wheat would be necessary.

No new light has been thrown upon the vexed question of the actual total of this season's domestic wheat production in the crop report of the national agricultural bureau, issued August 10. It did not include any reference to the extent of the reported damage to winter wheat, but as far as it went confirmed the report of the previous month as to the seriousness of the loss to spring wheat by the long drought that prevailed in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Corn Crop.

Heat and dry weather have reduced by two points since July 1 the promise of the corn crop, and a further continuation of such weather threatens additional deterioration. In such event the small stocks remaining from last season's production are likely to command higher prices, and sales of new crop futures recently made upon the assumption that the abundance promised in July would be continued throughout the season now threatens the shorts with the penalty of a too hasty conclusion.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S WAR RECORD IS UNIQUE

"There are some romances of war which almost reconcile one to its grim tragedies, because war alone can weave the threads and develop the qualities of heroes," says a writer in Success.

"The civil war had scarcely broken out when a sturdy lad of 17 walked into the recruiting office of John C. Fremont, the great pathfinder, in an Ohio town.

"He simply asked to be enlisted and sent to the front. His eagerness was noticed by the veteran plainsman, who spoke kindly to him and ordered that his name be enrolled.

"There began a life romance which culminated in the White House. The boy was William McKinley. He was assigned to the Twenty-third Ohio regiment, of which Rutherford B. Hayes was colonel.

"An Antietam came an incident which, in my opinion, is one of the most thrilling of that awful war. Lee had pushed his victorious legions into Maryland. Stonewall Jackson was by his side. Longstreet was in the front of the fight—all on the Southern side. On the Northern side were McClellan and Sheridan, grimly contesting every foot of the advance. On the first day of the battle, September 17, 1862, the troops on both sides fought with such desperation that no less than 23,000 men were wounded or killed. On the second day, from early morning, Lee's terrific fire was directed upon the federal line, which had been turned against his right. On the banks of the creek, to the left of the bridge, was the Twenty-third Ohio. Col. Hayes had been wounded shortly before at South Mountain, so he was not in command of his regiment this day. He was in the village a few miles to the rear, watching the smoke of battle in agonized unrest. Gen. Scammon was in command in his stead. Away to the rear was the commissary sergeant of the regiment, waiting for orders. As the hot and dusty day wore on and evening fell this sergeant grew impatient to be at the front, not to fight, but to carry food and drink to his exhausted comrades, who had had neither breakfast nor dinner. Finally he hooked up two wagons, called for volunteer drivers, and started for the front without orders. As he approached the front one team of mules was shot down. With the other he pushed on, braving the leaden hail and bursting shells, and succeeded in reaching the boys of his command.

"How they cheered him as he drove up! A few minutes later Gen. Scammon rode up to ascertain the cause of the cheering. Instead of reprimanding the boy he thanked him for his thoughtfulness and bravery and permitted him to distribute the refreshments under fire. With his own hand Sergeant McKinley—for it was he—passed around the cups of steaming hot coffee and liberal rations of bread and meat. The fight was maintained right along. The battle proved to the North that Lee could be defeated.

"Col. Hayes was so pleased when he heard of this exploit that he asked Governor Todd to commission the boy a lieutenant. This was done September 24, 1862.

"Thus in one brave boy's life there has been a triple romance—his enlistment by a Presidential candidate, his recommendation by another man who became President for a commission, and finally his own accession to the chief magistracy of the nation."

ARTICLES MADE FROM WAX

Important Trade in Figures for Exhibition in Display Windows.

The manufacture of wax figures and papier mache forms and novelties is extensively carried on in Chicago, although there are not more than three concerns in the business, says the Chicago Chronicle. The principal demand is for figures and forms to display goods in show windows, but only the face, neck and bust are wax. These are mounted on papier mache forms to suit the display wanted. Where hands or arms are exposed they are made of wax. The preparation of the wax is supposed to be secret, but it is known that it is a combination of several materials so as to give the forms the greatest possible immunity from heat or cold.

Wax heads, including busts, cost all the way from $18 to $40—the cost depending on the finish, especially of the hair. The hair is inserted hair by hair, the wax first being punctured with a fine needle. The stability of the hair depends altogether on the depth of the puncture. When finished it may be combed, shampooed and otherwise treated as hair on the human head. Nearly all the hair used by wax figure-makers comes from the convents, prisons and rural districts of Europe, where there is a large traffic in the commodity.

The Chicago wax figure-makers first make a model of clay, then the form is molded in plaster of paris—the mold being made in parts so that it will not have to be broken to release the figure. From this mold as many figures may be cast as the maker likes. But when the original mold is from life or a photograph, as a special order, only as many figures are cut as are ordered. However, all figures for store windows are modeled from photographs or paintings of celebrated beauties. This is done to make the figure as attractive as possible for trade and also to add "tone" to the articles of wear displayed upon it. The wax is colored through and through with a flesh tint so that the "touching up" will be confined to the cheeks, lips and about the eyes, together with whatever shading may be required. It is this "touching up" coloring that fades after months of exposure, but for a small sum the maker will wash it, retouch the faded places and shampoo and dress the hair. Of course the hair must be dressed in the very latest fashion. In selecting eyes for a figure, especially for one that is modeled from life, great care has to be taken, for these must "fit the style of the figure's complexion and beauty" and must be set with reference to the pose of the head, the expression of the face, etc. The soul of a wax figure expresses itself through the eyes just as the soul of the living does. The demure face, the haughty face, the smiling face and the contented face all must have eyes that give the proper expression.

These days all wax figures are given what is called "marble finish," which makes them retain their freshness for a long time, and also prevents "sweating." High-priced models are worked upon with as much care as if they had been shaped from life for a likeness, but cheaper grades are ground out, so to speak—that is, a good workman will do the head, eyebrows and lashes of one figure in a day, but the needle is inserted just deep enough to hold the hair, but it cannot be shampooed or brushed hard, and the face coloring fades in a little time.

MAKER OF WAX FIGURES IN HIS SHOP.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of a composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The pattern is are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.35
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
1 dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade Toledo, Ohio," enclosing 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1867—Eveline Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. The Eveline frock has a very pretty novelty in the way of a new trimming, that consists of a circular ruffle cut in points and placed as a finish for the upper part of the body

of the waist. This very practical, as well as pretty design, comes in sizes for girls of six, eight and ten years. The body of the waist is plain in the back and has a slight fullness at the belt in front. The guimpe is gathered at the neck both front and back, an especially good idea for very slender young girls. There is a three-gored skirt gathered at the back, which is attached to the waist at the belt. This pattern is very attractive made up in dotted lawn or gingham, and worn with a plain white lawn guimpe.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1860—Hazeldean Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Hazeldean waist is a new model, combining the very popular bolero with the soft full body. It is suitable for Persian velling, one of the new soft semi-diaphanous fabrics so fashionable this season, and is also very effective in satin-

taffeta. The model for the Hazeldean waist has a vest front with the fullness laid in three-quarter inch tucks from the neck down three inches. The vest material is embroidered Turkish cotton, a coarse mesh oriental stuff decorated in exquisite colors. The bolero, extending to the under-arm seams, is of tan panne satin, and is finished with a band of tan and black applique. The plain French back is of the tan satin. A deep sailor collar, which extends from the bolero around the neck, is of tucked light tan taffeta, which is the shade of the Oriental stuff. An applique trimming finishes the edge of the bolero. The sleeves are of the panne material and are tucked across the top and at the wrist. There is a fitted lining that can be used or not.

1872 Ruth Slip.

Babies' comfort is more considered than of old so far as their dress is concerned. The frocks are shorter and plainer than in the past. The Ruth slip has a round yoke cut in one piece. The little one-piece sleeve is full and gathered to a band an inch from the edge, thus leaving a narrow ruffle. The skirt is full about the yoke. It may be trimmed much or little, as preferred. The model for the Ruth slip has a yoke of all-over embroidery and a frill of lawn embroidery about

the yoke. There is a frill of the same embroidery much deeper about the foot of the skirt.

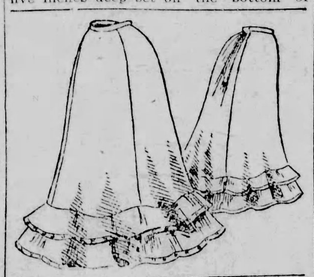
1486—Leslie Petticoat.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A standard and simple design for a plain, round petticoat for little girls. It may be made of cambric, muslin or flannel, and may be

tucked and trimmed or finished plainly with a hem. It is mounted to a hem to be finished with buttonholes to button on the underwaist. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1874—Annis Skirt.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A simple four-gored design, with the fullness gathered in the back. It has two circular ruffles five inches deep set on the bottom of



skirt, which makes a convenient as well as attractive finish, as the skirt can be lengthened at any time, and the piecing hidden by the ruffle. It is suitable for either silk, woolen or cotton fabrics.

1865—Blanche Waist.

Sizes for 10, 12 and 14 years. A very useful waist pattern for girls of 10, 12 and 14 is given in the "Blanche." It is a boys-plaited waist, with a plain curved yoke and is especially designed to wear with the wide lace and embroidered collars that are so fashionable for girls this

season, and that give so rich a finish to the plainest material. The model can be made of any material, either silk or wash goods, the yoke is best made of lawn or thin silk as some of the heavy lace collars are quite warm. The waist is box-plaited in the back as well as the front, and in the front is gathered at the waist line. There is a two-piece sleeve and a fitted lining. The collar is high in the back.

MEANING OF MANY CHINESE NAMES

The majority of the names that you see on the signs of laundries or tea stores kept by Chinamen are simply fancy names adopted for their auspicious significance; for instance "Hop Sing" means "reserving of prosperity;" "Woh Loong" means "success through concord;" "Nee Wah" means "integrity and harmony." They are simply mottoes, having no reference to the proprietor or the members of a firm whatsoever.

Every properly constituted Chinaman has five names besides his surname or cognomen. The last is fixed and handed down from one generation to another. There are more than 300 patronymics known in China, not counting those of naturalized subjects who originated from Tartary. Their derivation is various and instructive, and they embody in their curious hieroglyphic shapes many an historic truth and reference to dynastic changes. The family names of the first Chinese ambassador to this country, Chin and Jum, were at one time, about 500 B. C., the names of two principalities under the Chow kings. The descendants of the great Shun, the ideal ruler in the golden age of China, were lords of Chin. The descendants of one of the younger brothers of Wu, founder of the Chow dynasty, were the petty sovereigns of Jum. It is from this family that the present minister to the United States is descendant.

The family of Wu comes from the feudal system of China, which existed for 2,000 years. It was abolished by the first emperor of Tsin dynasty. He it was who built the great wall.

Every male child born in China is first called by his "milk name." When he grows old enough to attend school he takes a "book name." When he has learned the mysteries of composition he competes for literary honors under an assumed name, which is finally adopted. When he successfully passes his examinations and obtains his degree his equals address him by another, either coined by them or adopted by him. At his marriage he adopts still another called "style."

DICK HUNKER TALKS OF BRYAN'S "IMPERIALISM."

Dick Hunker came down the street, intently occupied with a paper he was carrying. So absorbed was he that it was not until he was called twice that he raised his head.

"Hello, Dick! Whatyer readin' with so much interest?"

"Ain't readin' anything. Jest lookin' at a picture that is as good as the best story I ever read, though."

"Let's have a glimp at her, will ye?"

Dick stopped and displayed a newspaper with the cartoon which is given above.

"Say, boys, that's a corker! D'ye ever try to catch a horse with a measure of chaff, and find the pesky brute was up to snuff? It reminds me of the times I had in New Mexico, when I was down there with a drove of horses, to give 'em wind."

"Give 'em wind? What does that mean?" inquired old Sol Glasser.

"Why, don't you know? The country there is five to eight thousand feet above sea level. Consequently the air is mighty thin. A feller has to take deep breaths to git enough to live on. Why, it's a bo'sprel fact that after I was down there a month the top button of my coat wouldn't button by an inch and a half, my chest had expanded so much.

"It's just the same way with an animal, of course. So the horse men take their blooded stock down there, while they're growin', so that their chests will expand and stay expanded, and make 'em long-winded. Well, I went down there with a bunch of Kentucky horses, year and a halfers, in the fall, and kept them until the next summer. I had a little stump-tailed mare, a Texas pony, to ride in takin' care of the horses, and she was a daisy. Fact, boys, that little mare knew more than the average Democrat—that is, about the things that come into a horse's daily life and experience.

"That picture reminds me of her. You see, we didn't feed the harses anything. They lived on the grass on the range. But once in a while I had to give that mare some grain because she worked, and the herd didn't. One morning she was hungry, and when I tried to catch her, she wouldn't let me. She wanted to graze some more. So I went to get some grain in a measure to give her, so I might catch her; but there wasn't any. The only thing was a lot of chaff and short bits of straw. So I gathered up a panful and started out, holdin' the bridle behind my back.

"But that little mare wouldn't have it. She knew there wasn't any grain on the ranch, I guess. At any rate, the cute little brute wouldn't let me near enough to get that bridle on her.

"Now, that picture reminds me of her. But that isn't the reason I admire it. It's because it tells the truth about the foreign voters. They are not goin' to come up to take Bryan's 'imperialism' chaff, and let him bridle 'em with free silver."

"Don't know anything about a free silver bridle," put in old Sol Glasser, "but you can bet, Dick Hunker, that the Germans and the Dutch and the Irish ain't a-goin' to vote with no party that's imperialistic."

"Guess you're right, Sol," returned Dick, smiling amiably. "But there's no such party. There's nobody talkin' of startin' an empire, so far as I've heard."

Sol grunted, but made no verbal reply.

"The German-Americans," Dick went on, "are not going to vote for anybody who is a free silverite. They know Bryan and his two parties are all pledged to it. And they know, too, that his imperialist talk is all chaff, just like the pony in the picture there.

"And the German-Americans are the only ones of the foreign-born voters that Bryan is tryinz to catch. The Dutch and the Irish are strong sympathizers with the Boers, of course; so am I, for the matter of that. But they know that there's never been but one real way to help the Boers, and that was to declare war against England on their account. Passin' resolutions of sympathy is like tellin' a starving beggar that you're sorry for him, but haven't any money for him. Then, too, they all know that this government is the only one that ever offered its services to England to settle the matter. Germany sympathized with the Boers, but she didn't offer to do even that much—nor none of the other governments over in Europe.

"No," concluded Dick, as he folded up his paper and started homeward, "Bryan's imperialism talk is only chaff to catch the horse, and the horse has too much sense. The free silver bridle is easily seen, though he does try to keep it behind him."

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

REBELLION KEPT ALIVE BY BRYANISM

Admiral Dewey Talks of the Philippine Situation and Chinese Matters.

New York, Aug. 10.—A Washington dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle says that Admiral Dewey came to town yesterday from his country home in the suburbs of Washington.

"I regard the news from the Philippines as particularly encouraging," the admiral is quoted as saying to the Eagle correspondent.

"Aguinaldo's lieutenants are surrendering one after another. Whatever show of resistance to our authority there is at the present time in the Philippines will be kept up until after our election in November. The insurrection is kept alive by the leaders who hold out to the soldiers the hope of Bryan's election.

"I regard the situation in China as exceedingly grave. The difficulties which our soldiers will have to contend against are many and various. The conditions that exist there are very much the same as those in the Philippine islands."

When asked whether, in his opinion, there was really a condition of war existing between this country and China, he said, "I should say most assuredly yes. They are killing our people and our soldiers are fighting hard for their lives.

"The navy can be of little service in this Chinese difficulty. Our warships can, however, keep things quiet at Hong Kong and Shanghai. Our naval commanders can do just as I did at Manila, when Aguinaldo said he was going to take the city. I sent him word that if he did he would not find one brick upon another, and that I would raze the city to the ground. This I certainly should have done if he had persisted in his purpose.

"The warships of the allies ought to be able to keep things straight in those cities within the reach of their guns on the coast.

"It is very significant the sending for Li Hung Chang by the dowager empress. In this day of dire distress it is not surprising that such government as there is at Pekin would turn to really the only great man of the country. I think that the allies are doing well to keep Li Hung Chang where he is. It is better for our people to have him under their eyes than at Pekin."

FUGITIVES ARRIVE.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—Among the passengers on the Empress of Japan, which arrived from the Orient yesterday, were 20 missionaries, who were fugitives from North China. Many of them had narrow escapes. One of the number, a Miss Hawes, was in the compound at Wein Shan when it was rushed by the Boxers. In company with several others, she escaped over a rear wall by means of a ladder.

Rev. Jonathan Lee and Mrs. Lee and Corporal J. Kennedy and Private Scott, who are among the Empress' passengers, were present at the siege of Tien Tsin. Mr. Lee sustained a wound during the fighting.

Stories of atrocities of shocking horror are related by Kennedy and Scott. Among them is a tale of the slaughter of 200 helpless coolies, who were going up the Pei Ho on a lighter, under an engagement to do transporting for British varties. Another harrowing story is related in connection with the fate of a party of British under command of Capt. Bates, which was cut off from Admiral Seymour's command. The captain and his men were killed by Lin Chee. It is said that the victims were hacked to pieces and the reeking flesh of the first slain forced into the mouths of those not yet put to the sword. The passengers bring a report of the suicide of Mrs. Westwater, a woman missionary and wife of Dr. A. MacDonald Westwater, of Lias Yang, Manchuria, who took her own life at Arima, while suffering from mental depression caused by the exciting scenes through which she passed while at New Chwang.

RUSHING CARTRIDGES.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 9.—The Union Metallic Cartridge company is working night and day to fill orders from several governments for ammunition. Besides the big orders for Krag ammunition, the company has contracts for field artillery ammunition to fill for the United States government. The ammunition ranges in size from one pound to twelve pounds. The government is making war preparations on a big scale, in view of the conditions in China, and large orders for ammunition have been placed with the company's agents by the war department.

Yellow Fever.

Havana, Aug. 11.—Fifty-two cases of yellow fever are now under treatment in Havana. Of the victims 18 are Americans. Thus far the mortality rate has been about 25 per cent. of those attacked.

A PUNGENT FOOD DRINK

With the Taste of Coffee.

"Perhaps no one has suffered more from the use of coffee or failed oftener in the attempt to leave it off, than I have. Although I never drank more than half a cup at a time, it even then gave me sour stomach and a whole catalogue of misery. This kept up for a long period and time and again I have resolved that I positively would drink no more coffee, but alas, the rest of the family used it, and, like the reformed drunkard who smells whiskey and falls again, when I smelled coffee I could not resist it.

"Finally we came to try Postum Food Coffee, and my trouble was over at once. There I had my favorite beverage—a crisp, dark brown rich coffee, with a fine pungent coffee taste, and yet with no sour stomach or nervous troubles after it. On the contrary, I have gained gradually in strength and sturdy health. All who have spoken to me about Postum agree, and we have found it so, that the directions for making must be followed, and it must be boiled at least fifteen minutes, or more, and it also requires the addition of good cream. We have tried boiling it a few minutes when in a special hurry, but found it insipid and unsatisfactory; whereas, by proper boiling it is dark and rich, with a delightful flavor.

"Dr. McMillan of Sunbeam, Ill., said he had used Postum and found it to be just as good as coffee, and more healthful. He is an M. D. of fine standing. Mr. David Strong and sister have let off coffee and are using Postum. They find it much more healthful. Rev. W. T. Campbell, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of this city, says: 'You may say anything good that you wish, about Postum Food Coffee and I will substantiate it.' He was a very great lover of coffee and yet found it very injurious to his health. He now drinks Postum three times a day and the old troubles have disappeared.

"I shrink from having my name appear in public. The statement I have given you is truthful, and I hope will aid some people to discover that coffee is the cause of their aches and ails, and they are in a way to get rid of their troubles by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee."

This lady lives at Monmouth, Ill., and her name can be given by letter, upon application to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., makers of Postum, at Battle Creek, Mich.

BRYAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Main Points of His Wordy Argument on Philippine Question.

Indianapolis, Aug. 8.—At the Democratic notification meeting this afternoon William J. Bryan responded in a long speech, of which these are the leading points:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee: I shall, at an early day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us, and upon the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between Democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other, I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give up organized wealth a predominating influence in the affairs of the government, but I do assert that on the important issues of the day the Republican party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights.

The maxim of Jefferson, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and the doctrine of Lincoln that this should be a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," are being disregarded and the instrumentalities of government are being used to advance the interests of those who are in a position to secure favors from the government.

The Democratic party is not making war upon the honest acquisition of wealth; it has no desire to discourage industry, economy and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil, when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are respected. Democracy strives for a civilization in which every member of society will share according to his merits.

But they shall not be permitted to evade the stupendous and far-reaching issue which they have deliberately brought into the arena of politics. When the President, supported by a practically unanimous vote of the House and Senate, entered upon a war with Spain for the purpose of aiding the struggling patriots of Cuba, the country, without regard to party, applauded. Although the Democrats recognized that the administration would necessarily gain a political advantage from the conduct of a war which, in the very nature of the case, must soon end in a complete victory, they vied with the Republicans in the support which they gave to the President. When the war was over and the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, opposition at once manifested itself. The President finally laid before the Senate a treaty which recognized the independence of Cuba, but provided for the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States, the menace of imperialism became apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty and risk the ills that might follow rather than take the chance of correcting the errors of the treaty by the independent action of this country.

I was among the number of those who believed it better to ratify the treaty and end the war, release the volunteers, remove the excuse for large expenditures and then give to the Filipinos the independence which might be forced from Spain by a new treaty.

If it is right for the United States to hold the Philippine Islands permanently and imitate European empires in the government of colonies, the Republican party ought to state its position and defend it; but it must expect the subjugated races to rise against such a policy and to resist to the extent of their ability. The Filipinos do not need any encouragement from Americans now living. Our whole history has been an encouragement, not only to the Filipinos but to all who are denied a voice in their own government.

If the Republicans are prepared to censure all who have used language calculated to make the Filipinos hate foreign domination, let them condemn the speech of Patrick Henry. When he uttered that passionate appeal, "Give me liberty or give me death," he expressed a sentiment which still echoes in the hearts of men. Let them censure Jefferson, of all the statesmen of history, none have used words so offensive to those who would hold their fellow in political bondage. Let them censure Washington, who declared that the colonists must choose between liberty and slavery. Or, if the statute of limitations has run against the sins of Henry and Jefferson and Washington, let them censure Lincoln, whose Gettysburg speech will be quoted in defense of popular government when the present advocates of force and conquest are forgotten.

The forcible annexation of territory to be governed by arbitrary power, differs as much from the acquisition of territory to be built up into states as a monarchy differs from a democracy. The Democratic party does not oppose expansion, when expansion enlarges the area of a republic and incorporates into it such people as can soon become American citizens, or adds to our population people who are willing to become citizens and are capable of discharging their duties as such. The acquisition of the Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas and other tracts which have been secured from time to time, enlarged the republic, and the constitution followed the flag into the new territory.

A colonial policy means that we shall send to the Philippines a few traders, a few task masters and a few office-holders, and an army large enough to support the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives.

If we have an imperial policy we must have a large standing army, as its natural and necessary complement. The spirit which will justify the forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands will justify the seizure of other islands and the domination of other people, and with the end of conquest we can expect a certain, if not rapid growth of our military establishment. What a large permanent increase in our regular army it included by the Republican party has not been made the matter of conjecture but a matter of fact. In his message of December 5th, 1898, the President asked for authority to increase the standing army to 100,000. In 1898 the army contained about 25,000 men. Within two years the President asked for four times that many, and a Republican House of Representatives complied with the request after the Spanish treaty had been signed and when not a hand was raised against the United States in any part of the world. If such an army is demanded when an imperial policy is only contemplated, how greatly larger will it be expected if the people encourage what may be expected if the people encourage the Republican party by endorsing its policy at the polls?

What is our title to the Philippine Islands? Do we hold them by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them or did we take them? Did we purchase the people? If not how did we secure title to them? Were they thrown in with the land? Will the Republicans say that inanimate earth has a value and when that earth is molded by the divine hand and stamped with the likeness of the creator it becomes a fixture and passes with the soil?

If government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, it is impossible to secure title to people, either by force or by purchase. We could extinguish Spain's title by treaty, but if we hold title we must hold it by some method consistent with our idea of government. When we made allies of the Filipinos and armed them to fight against Spain, we disputed Spain's title. If we buy Spain's title we are not innocent purchasers.

BUT EVEN IF WE HAD NOT DISPUTED SPAIN'S TITLE, SHE COULD TRANSFER NO GREATER TITLE THAN SHE HAD HERSELF. THE WAR WAS BASED ON FORCE ALONE. WE CANNOT DEFEND SUCH A TITLE, BUT AS SPAIN GAVE US A QUIT CLAIM DEED, WE CAN TURN THE PROPERTY OVER TO THE PARTY IN POSSESSION.

Whether any American official gave the Filipinos moral assurance of independence is not material. There can be no doubt that we accepted and utilized the services of the Filipinos, and that when we did so we had full knowledge that they were fighting for their own independence, and I submit that history furnishes no example of turnitude baser than ours if we now substitute our yoke for the Spanish yoke.

It is argued by some that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government and that therefore we owe it to the world to take control of them. Admiral Dewey, in an official report to the navy department, declared the Filipinos more capable of self government than the Cubans, and said that he based his opinion upon a knowledge of both races. But I will not rest the case upon the relative advancement of the Filipinos. Henry Clay, in defending the rights of the people of South America to self-government, said:

"It is the doctrine of thrones that man is too ignorant to govern himself. Their partisans assert his incapacity in reference to all nations; if they cannot command universal assent to the proposition, it is then remanded to particular nations, and our pride and our presumption too often make converts of us. I contend that it is to arraign the disposition of Providence Himself, to suppose that he has created beings incapable of governing themselves, and to be trampled on by kings. Self-government is the natural government of man."

Clay was right. There are degrees of proficiency in the art of self-government, but it is a reflection upon the Creator to say that He denied to any people the capacity of self-government. Once admit that some people are capable of self-government, and that others are not, and that the capable people have a right to seize upon and govern the incapable, and you make force—a brute force—the only foundation of government and invite the resign of the despot.

The principal arguments, however, advanced by those who enter upon a defense of imperialism are:

First. That we must improve the present opportunity to become a world power and enter into international politics.

Second. That our commercial interests in the Philippine Islands and in the Orient make it necessary for us to hold the islands permanently.

Third. That the spread of the Christian religion will be facilitated by a colonial policy.

Fourth. That there is no honorable retreat from the position which the nation has taken.

The first argument is addressed to the nation's pride and the second to the nation's pocketbook. The third is intended for the church member and the fourth for the partisan.

I have already given a sufficient answer to the first argument to say that for more than a century this nation has been a world power. For ten decades it has been the most potent influence in the world. Not only has it been a world power, but it has done more to affect the politics of the human race than all the other nations of the world combined. Because our Declaration of Independence has been promulgated, because the principles have been promulgated, because the patriots of 1776 fought for liberty, others have fought for it, because our constitution was adopted, other constitutions have been adopted. The growth of the principle of self-government planted on American soil, has been the ever-shadowing political fact of the nineteenth century. We made this nation conspicuous among the nations and given it a place in history such as no other nation has ever enjoyed. Nothing has been able to check the onward march of this idea. It is unnecessary that this nation shall cast aside the most efficient weapon of truth to seize again the weapon of warfare. I would not exchange the glory of this republic for the glory of all the empires that have risen and fallen since time began.

The permanent chairman of the last Republican national convention presented the pecuniary argument in all its baldness, when he said:

"We may have hypocritical pretenses of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. While we regard the welfare of those people as a sacred trust, we regard the welfare of our own people first. We believe our duty to ourselves as well as to others. We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the previous of government and constitution we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and open new markets."

I place the philosophy of Franklin against the sordid doctrine of those who would put a price upon an American vote and justify a war of conquest upon dollars, and justify a war of conquest upon the ground that it will pay. The Democratic party is in favor of the expansion of trade. It would extend our trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but it is not willing to make merchandise of human blood.

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform, and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly endorse. If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and last by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba.

Hon. Adlai Stevenson was then notified of his nomination to the Vice Presidency, and in accepting the trust dwelt at some length on the various planks of the Democratic platform, devoting most of his speech to the "paramount issue" of imperialism.

FUNERAL OF KING HUMBERT

His Body Laid to Rest in the Pantheon by His Father's Side.

Rome, Aug. 9.—At an early hour this morning ten non-commissioned officers of cuirassiers carried the casket containing the remains of the late King Humbert from the funeral train to the large hall of the railroad station, which had been transformed into a chapel, hung with sable draperies with gold ornamentation. The first chaplain of the court, assisted by a number of priests, pronounced the absolution, and the cortege started for the Pantheon, where rest the remains of Humbert's father, King Victor Emmanuel II.

The immense space surrounding the railroad station was entirely filled with people, and as the casket was borne into the open air a touching and imposing spectacle was witnessed. All those present uncovered and remained bareheaded while the procession was in view. After the casket had been placed on a gun-carriage, King Victor Emmanuel III. took his place at the head of the people who followed the remains. Behind his majesty were the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, the Duke of Genoa, the Duke of Oporto, Prince Ferdinand of Genoa, and other royal visitors. Following them were the members of the diplomatic corps and the special envoys.

Preceding the cortege, which was most imposing in its magnificence, was a battery of artillery, a band of music and then a battalion from each division of the Italian army and marine corps, many army and navy officers, representatives of the scientific and educational institutions, the mayors and municipal officers of Rome and Turin, deputations from all the departmental bureaus of the government, and behind those were the more important state bodies, including the cabinet ministers, senators and deputies, whose appearance made a striking group.

Just ahead of the casket were about one hundred priests and one hundred friars, including the court chaplains.

The gun-carriage bearing the casket was drawn by six horses and was surrounded by officers and functionaries of the civil and military houses of the royal princes and of the late king, and was immediately preceded by the late king's first general aide-de-camp, Avogadro Des Conteo di Quinto, on horseback, bearing the sword of the dead king.

As the body of the dead monarch was borne along towards the Pantheon many of those present in the crowded streets showed by their emotion the true worth at which he was held, for tears were streaming down their faces.

On the right side to the casket walked the president of the council of ministers, Signor Saracco; the first vice president of the senate and the Chevalier Ambrogio. On the left of the casket were the minister of foreign affairs, the Marquis Viscouti Vinosta; the president of the chamber of deputies, Signor Villa, and former Premier Crispi.

Behind the casket was the master of ceremonies of the court, bearing a wreath of iron, and following him was the late King Humbert's beautiful bay war horse which was a very great favorite with the deceased. The horse was covered with long, black draping.

Bringing up the rear of the cortege were the flags of the army with an honorary escort, several municipal and provincial deputations, and, finally, a squadron of cavalry.

When the head of the procession reached the Pantheon an enormous crowd occupied every available foot of space. All the adjacent streets and the windows, balconies and terraces in the vicinity were filled with spectators. Not a whisper of conversation interrupted the solemnity of the scene, the multitude remaining in respectful silence with uncovered heads.

The procession marched in perfect order and at a slow pace. King Victor Emmanuel, who was on foot, bore himself with dignity and carried his head high. The groups of officers in full uniform gave great brilliancy to the cortege. No less than 650 senators and deputies took part in the procession, many radicals and republicans being among the number.

During the march flowers were thrown from the windows on the passing casket.

CHIEF JUSTICE DEAD.

London, Aug. 10.—Baron Russell, of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, died this morning.

Baron Russell had been ill for some time. Yesterday an operation was performed, which the patient is reported to have passed through in good condition.

This operation, however, resulted in his death. It was performed by Dr. Treves. Various reports have been circulated as to the disease from which the lord chief justice suffered. According to some, his malady was a gastric disorder, while other reports were that he had a tumor in the stomach.

Serious Accident.

Rome, Aug. 13.—The railroad accident not far from this city last night turns out to have been more serious than anticipated. It now appears that 12 persons were killed and 40 wounded, of whom 15 are seriously injured.

The disaster was caused by the telescoping of two sections of a train on the railroad from Rome to Florence, bearing notable persons who had been attending the recent ceremonies here. The engine of the first section became disabled and stopped and was almost immediately afterward struck by the second section. The grand duke and grand duchess Peter, of Russia, and the members of the Turkish mission, who had attended the funeral of King Humbert, were among the passengers, but they were uninjured. The accident occurred about midnight, and at a point about twelve miles from this city. The grand duchess is a sister of the new queen of Italy.

Cruisers for the Sultan.

Constantinople, Aug. 11.—As a result of the recent trip to the United States of Rear Admiral Ahmed Pasha, of the Turkish navy, the sultan has issued orders to Hassan Pasha, minister of marine, to negotiate for the construction of six cruisers at the Germania works, Kiel.

Yellow Fever Serum.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 9.—The most severe cases of yellow fever here being treated with Dr. Bellinzeghi's serum seem to improve wonderfully and patients are quickly relieved of black vomit and revived from their lethargy.

Insulted the New Queen.

Vienna, Aug. 11.—For insulting the new queen of Servia, General Belimarkowitch, who was one of the regents during the minority of King Alexander, has been placed under arrest.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
Hood's Pills

KING VICTOR TOOK THE OATH

His Formal Coronation as King of Italy Comes Later.

Rome, Aug. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III took the formal constitution oath to-day before parliament. The senate chamber was draped with mourning, the benches and tribunes being covered with black furnishings, bordered with silver. The chamber was filled with senators and deputies, royal missions, high officials of state and the diplomatic corps.

The booming of cannon announced the departure of the royal party from the Quirinal. All along the route large crowds were assembled and gave the new king an ovation. He was received on the steps of the senate by the committees of the chamber of deputies and senate, in a pavilion specially erected and handsomely decorated. When the cortege entered the senate chamber, the king being accompanied by the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, and the Duke of Genoa, the deputies and senators arose, and then began a long and exciting scene of enthusiasm. His majesty, later, took the oath, and delivered an address. The weather was beautiful.

The king, in his address, referred to the evidences of mourning here and abroad and spoke of friendship uniting Italy with all foreign powers. He said Italy will be a forceful instrument of Concord and will assist in maintaining peace and asked for internal accord, as the monarchy and parliament should proceed united. The king, the address said, knows his rights and duties and feels that he always will have the full confidence of liberal institutions of Italy and be able by his initiative and energy to vigorously defend these institutions. His majesty invoked God to witness his promises and assured his hearers that he would work with all his heart for the grandeur and prosperity of Italy.

During the ceremony of taking the oath the king stood, as did those who assisted in the function, including the queens and the princesses. He pronounced the words in a loud voice, saying:

"In the presence of God and before the nation I swear to loyally respect the statutes, to exercise the royal authority only in pursuance of the laws and in conformity with them, to render to each subject, according to his rights, full and entire justice, and to conduct myself under all circumstances as having only in view the interest, prosperity and honor of the nation."

As soon as his majesty had concluded, all present broke out into loud acclamations, the ovation lasting several minutes, while cries of "Viva il Re" resounded throughout the hall. The king next signed the parchments containing the oath and the senators rose in a body and took the oath, crying together, "Io Giuro" ("I swear"). The deputies were sworn in the same manner. The whole ceremony, concluding with the oaths of allegiance of the senators and deputies, was touching and imposing.

The king then read his address, and with the same ceremony with which they were received the royal party returned to the quirinal through the still crowded streets, the people vigorously shouting for and cheering the new king.

FREE

A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder, Disorders, Difficult or Too Frequent Passing Water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a positive specific cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the great record of 1,300 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys and cures by drawing from the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., testifies in the certain advocation that it completely cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. W. A. Spearman, of Bartlett, Tenn., describes his terrible suffering from Uric Acid, Gravel and Urinary difficulty, being four months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Pleasant Hill, N. Y. and Mrs. D. Fogelsanger, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of the great discovery for yourself, we send you one large sample case by mail free, trusting you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors baffled, Specialists amazed at discovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof free. Cures FREE. Ed CHASE, 224 N. 12th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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HARPER PLANT SOLD

New York, Aug. 9.—Another step in the plan to rehabilitate the old publishing firm of Harper Brothers was taken to-day when the big plant was sold under foreclosure, being bid in by Colonel Harvey, as agent of the receiver, the Morton Trust Company. The sale includes the entire property, the right to use the name Harper and Brothers, together with the real estate, machinery, stock, copyrights, and authority to issue the various weekly and monthly periodicals and magazines published by the firm. The sale is in accordance with the original plan by which it is intended to get the property out of the receiver's hands and effect a reorganization.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

SPEECH.

Talk happiness. The world is sad enough
Without your woes: no path is wholly rough.
Look for the places that are smooth and clear,
And speak of those to rest the tired ear
Of earth, so hurt by weary strain
Of human discontent and cries and pain.

Talk faith. The world is better off without
Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt.
If you have faith in God, or man, or self,
Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf
Of silence. All your thoughts of faith shall come:
No one shall grieve because your lips are dumb.

Talk health. The dreary, never-ending tale
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.
You cannot charm, nor interest, nor please
By harping on the minor chord, disease.
Say you are well, or all is well with you,
And God shall hear your words and make them true.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Gathered in Passing.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A lover of her kind, continuous in effort to extend a helping hand whenever and wherever she can, was deeply chagrined recently to find herself wholly misunderstood by one whom she had taken great trouble to benefit. It was so wholly unexpected and the ingratitude so flagrant that it seemed to knock out all of the props of enthusiasm and faith in human nature, which had hitherto been her support.

It is a story as old as the hills, and has its extreme counterpart in every martyr who has ever suffered in a good cause. The root in both cases lies in the impossibility of the average individual understanding a love for humanity and a sympathy for its suffering so great as to prompt unselfish and sometimes costly effort to better its condition. This is not strange. As yet the world has not reached to that degree of spiritual attainment which leads the majority to forget self for the good of others.

I was reading a day or two ago about Nathan Straus, the man who was moved to do something by which the little children of the poor in New York city might be supplied with sterilized milk, instead of the compound of milk and water that had been furnished by the milkmen to these customers. Aside from the suspicion with which his plan was first met, came the difficulty of making the people comprehend the necessity of some care upon their own part. He says:

"It is not always easy to help people, strange as that may sound. When I first introduced the Pasteurized milk, I found that the work was largely undone by the carelessness of the users of the milk in leaving the bottle uncorked, thereby giving the unwholesome process an opportunity to get in its work again. I grappled with this problem, and the result was the use of a bottle that would not stand upright. It was absolutely necessary to keep the cork in, or the contents would be spilled. I mention this to show that it is the business of the practical philanthropist to do the thinking for those he seeks to help. Philanthropy means work. It means pleasure also."

One hardly knows which to admire most—the purposeful thought which led him to see the way out of the difficulty of supply, or the ingenuity which enabled him to meet a careless ignorance that might undo all of the good otherwise to be accomplished. Philanthropy means "thinking" as well as "working."

Chicago is nothing if not progressive. She has now turned her attention to compelling women teachers to have a certificate of good health ere they can preside over the educational destinies of the city's children. No candidate may enter the Normal school without a physical examination by the women members of the board and three women physicians. Woe betide her application if she be not sound to the core of every organ of her body.

This is a wise foresight for no one who is sick and suffering; no one who is constantly weak and weary under the stress and strain of the necessary effort in the school room, ought to be placed there, no matter how thorough may be her mental equipment. She cannot do her best under such circumstances, and anything less than her best is an injustice to the children of whom she is placed in charge. And the time is coming in the not very distant future, when to be well will be so much a matter of will-power and right-thinking, that the opposite condition will at once tell of accident or an inherent weakness of character. We are a goodly distance from that day yet, for sickness has held sway too many long centuries to be easily disposed of, but the growing tendency to hold the mind responsible for many of the ills of the body is a bright promise for the coming age of mental and bodily vigor. Chicago has done well to make health the winner of prizes where so much depends upon the teacher's calmness and self-control.

Meanwhile what about the health of the men who reign in the school room, for what applies to woman, applies also to them and in a larger degree, since they have proverbially less endurance, even if greater courage?

Speaking of schools calls to mind the backward step taken by the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., recently, in regard to co-education. It was the fruit of a demand made by some young men who found themselves distanced by the young women in scholarship, and were displeased thereat.

Ever since 1872 both sexes have been admitted to the advantages of the University upon equal terms. Through the intervening years to the present, there has been a gradually increasing dissatisfaction, growing largely out of the devotion of the young men to athletic pursuits in which the young women are not concerned. This permitted the latter to carry off the honors, and the disgust of the former has become so pronounced as to call for action by the trustees. It has accordingly been taken, but is in the way of a compromise which the outsiders best informed say will satisfy no one.

The whole affair looks exceedingly narrow and—I was about to say cowardly, and in one sense that is the word to use. To base objections to the presence of bright young women in the University upon such grounds, savors something of the Dark Ages and not of the close of the Nineteenth Century. Yet it must be stated, there is a minority among the students who are steadfast in their desire that no changes shall be made in the arrangements.

One is reminded when reading of the quarreling and agitation over the matter, of the Kilkenny cats whose story Katherine Conway has paraphrased thus:

There wanst was two cats in Kilkenny,
Aitch thought there was one cat too many;
So they quarrelled and fit,
They scratched and they bit,
Till, excepting their nails
And the tips of their tails,
Instead of two cats there wasn't any."

The above is a rather exaggerated way of putting conditions, but it does look as if the Kilkenny-cat disposition was animating these masculine students of Wesleyan University, while the young women "fight back" only so much as is necessary in self-defence. What the outcome will be in the future remains to be seen. Meanwhile the world progresses.

The Cozy Corner.

"Old Subscriber" writes: After giving you a rest from my letters I come again. I was reading quite recently an article by a Miss Hazzard, in which she stated that Julia Ward Howe is a descendant, or a relative, of Governor Ward, of Rhode Island.

It reminded me of a summer I spent many years ago in the old Governor Ward house near the ocean. It was a very pleasant place, and in the days of the Revolution, was considered quite large and grand.

There are many stories connected with it, and the family whose home it once was. One of them is that the governor forbade the use of tea on the table, but the ladies found ways of smuggling it into some of the many rooms, where they enjoyed it in spite of his commands.

I would like to know if the Miss Hazzard who wrote the article referred to, was any relation of Tom Hazzard, who lived in Newport at the time I did.

He was a very wealthy man, but so eccentric that many strange stories were told of him.

I think with Miss Bouton, that we are still barbarians while such things are allowed as killing birds and animals for sport, and, worst of all, prize fighting, where men pound each other, not through anger, or for any reason other than to win money.

When the leaders of the nation will allow these things to be done, they must expect such calamities as fire, floods, hail storms and drouth, as well as wars and famine. Until we can apply the Golden Rule to both men and animals, we can not claim to be thoroughly civilized.

To all who have suffered with neuralgia, Henrietta's excuse for absence will be sufficient, and when to this is added extra work, none will attribute her silence to any lack of interest in the column. After presenting her excuse, she says:

I was deeply interested in Miss Bouton's article. "We may be led, but can not be driven." If those in authority could see as she does, what a different world this would be. I often think of how many people are to-day endeavoring to lead others in the paths they themselves have trod for years—paths that lead to "nowhere," and which always have failed, and always will fail, to bring peace or joy to any one, and wonder if the time will ever come when they will wake up and get away from these ruts.

I am an expansionist in brain culture, as well as in territory. I hope my descendants will have all the good and beautiful things I have missed.

In my own child's eager face I see
A questioning look, a prophecy.
Of clearer light, of deeper thought,
Than in his parent's brain was wrought.

Let the child reach out to grasp the truths we have missed, nor try to stop the eager questionings which will give him the knowledge that will make his life fuller and more complete than ours has been.

Kansan, I do not think you are foolish to persevere in what you wish to do, and, though I do not pretend to be much of a judge, I think your poetry is very good.

Grandmother wishes to have a little chat with Guernsey.

I think that while education is necessary, it is not the only means by which we can crush intemperance. Among our best educated men we frequently find the worst wrecks, and it is from this class that we nearly always select our lawmakers.

I can not but think that fatherhood demands as much purity and honest worth, that it holds as much responsibility as does motherhood. After the mother has done her part in training the youth to good and pure ideas of life, he should find in the father the practical illustration of her teachings.

Neither father nor mother can alone make a perfect home, but working together, with the same high ideals kept always in view, they can create a home whose influence will be felt far and wide.

While the unborn infant receives its pre-natal influences from the mother, it is equally true that her mental and spiritual condition at this time is due in a great degree to the care, or neglect, she receives from the father, hence it is evident that here lies his great opportunity, and his absolute duty as well, to implant in his child the principle that will prevent the desire to do wrong in any way.

In my neighborhood we have an example of the mutual, pre-natal influence of father and mother. A devoted Christian woman whose life has always been beyond reproach, has been twice married. Her first husband was a drunken, dissipated man, with no thought but for his own selfish pleasure; his children were like him, and went to the bad in spite of the prayers and efforts of the mother. Her second husband was a thoroughly good man, who was in perfect sympathy with his wife in all things, and their children are as different from the others as if they belonged to another race, and yet both had the same mother and received from her the same loving care, which seems to prove conclusively that the father is quite as responsible as the mother for the well being of the children.

Mrs. Thurston Brian sends the following amusing "experience" which will doubtless be recognized as happening in many families, though whether it is accounted as "amusing" by the parties most interested is doubtful:

In these days when wool carpets are made and laid, at such low rates, it seems that all housekeepers might have them. In spite of this, in some rural neighborhoods the good old rag-carpets are the only ones to be seen.

In the early fall, or spring, the frugal women of the house are busy cutting and tearing old clothing in strings to be sewed together into balls. When a sufficient quantity is prepared the neighbors are invited in to sew them, while they enjoy a pleasant visit with each other and have a good dinner.

Sometime there is quite a rivalry as to who shall have the prettiest, and then the consuming qualities of the new carpet are truly alarming.

Such was the experience of one man, when about the middle of April, during a "hot spell," he said to his wife: "Mary, isn't this the time to leave off my winter clothing? (A great many men do not know when the time comes to do this unless they ask their wives). Mary with an eye to business, assured him it was time, thinking of her new carpet as she said so.

A month later when there came a "cold snap," John asked: "Mary, where did you put my flannels. I think I will put them on again." Mary, in great astonishment, replied: "Why, dear, don't you remember you gave me all of those old things to put in the new carpet? They made a lovely stripe.

"Ah!" said John, "is that so? Well, I will put on my winter suit."

"But I had to use that, too," replied Mary.

"Well, then, give me my overcoat and I will make that answer."

Mary suddenly heard the cat knocking over a crock of milk and hurried away, leaving John to look for the overcoat which can only be found in some stripe of the new carpet. What further was said on the subject was never made public.

Mrs. B. D.:—If you will send a self-addressed, stamped envelope, the address you wish will be sent to you.

Belle D., wishes to know if any one can tell her of a cure for sciatica. She has tried many doctor's remedies without success, and thinks perhaps some home cure may be more effectual. She would also like to know how to rid a house of bats.

The following inquiry has been received from an old friend of The Household:

I have been a reader of The Blade for many years and I appreciate its columns very much, especially The Household page, and I like so much to read your editorials. I had a little dispute with an acquaintance who said you were a gentleman instead of a lady as your name sounds that you are. If you could satisfy my curiosity through the columns of The Blade I shall be very glad to know which you may be.

Now that is a poser! The editor has always believed herself to be a woman, whose name was so well-known to the readers of The Blade as to admit of no doubt as to her identity. She supposed the members of The Household held her to be a personal friend whose sympathy was always theirs, and whose one desire was to give help and comfort in their perplexities. Now even her sex is questioned.

Let the inquirer tell her friend that a letter to the managing editor will quickly dispel his doubts. Meanwhile to the best of her own knowledge the editor is a woman whose name stands as it has done for many years at the head of The Household columns.

Many thanks for the writer's pleasant words.

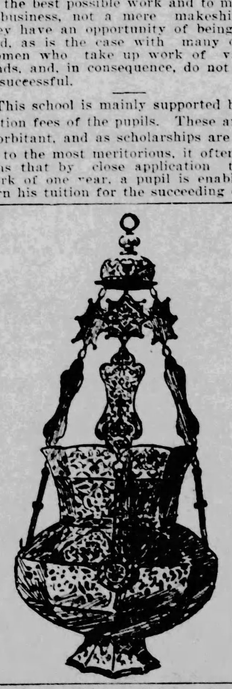
WORK FOR WOMEN.

Women have a natural taste for designing, and this may often be made a source of revenue. Many of the most successful designers of patterns for wall paper, silk and cotton fabrics and carpets are women. At the School of Applied Design, in New York, there has been during the eight years since its establishment, 2,288 women trained in

this work so thoroughly that they are able to command the same pay as would be given men for the work.

Every advantage is afforded the pupils and the utmost care and application is required of them. No half-way work is allowed, it being understood that no one enters unless they expect and desire to do the best possible work and to make it a business, not a mere makeshift till they have an opportunity of being married, as is the case with many of the women who take up work of various kinds, and, in consequence, do not make it successful.

This school is mainly supported by the tuition fees of the pupils. These are not exorbitant, and as scholarships are offered to the most meritorious, it often happens that by close application to the work of one year, a pupil is enabled to earn his tuition for the succeeding one.



At each exhibition of the work of the school, prizes are given in the different departments for the best original designs, and usually all work is disposed of during the exhibit and future orders received.

To give the readers of The Blade an idea of the work done by the pupils of this school, illustrations are given of a rug and an Arabian lamp designed by them, which appeared in a recent number of Harper's Bazar.

THE COOK.

The problem of properly feeding the

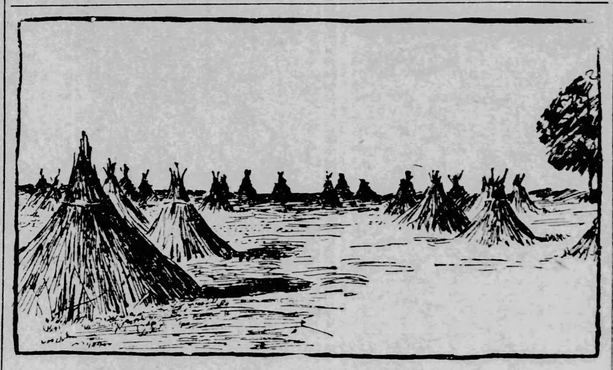
TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

The following description of Kentucky hemp fields is taken from James Lane Allen's last book, The Reign of Law. The beauty of style is well made manifest in this quotation:

Some morning when the roar of March winds is no more heard in the tossing woods, but along still brown boughs a faint, yellow-like greenness runs, when every spring, welling out of the soaked earth, trickles through banks of sod unbarred by ice; before a bee is abroad under the calling sky; before the red of apple-buds becomes a sign in the low orchards, or the high song of the thrush is pouring forth far away at wet pale-green sunsets, the sower, the earliest sower of the hemp, goes forth into the fields.

Warm they must be, soft and warm, those fields, its chosen birthplace. Upturned by the plough, crossed and re-



"THEN THE FIELDS ARE AS THE CAMP OF AN ARMY."
—The Macmillan Company.

crossed by the harrow, clodless, levelled, deep, fine fertile—some extinct river bottom, some valley threaded by streams, some table-land of mild rays, moist airs, alluvial or limestone soils—such is the favorite cradle of the hemp in Nature. Back and forth with measured tread, with measured distance, broadcast the sower sows, scattering with plenteous hand those small, oval-shaped fruits; gray-green, black-striped, heavily packed with living marrow. * * * A hundred days to lift out of those tiny seed these powerful stalks, hollow, hairy, covered with their tough fibre—that strength of cables when the big ships are tugged at by the joined fury of wind and ocean. And now some morning at the corner of the field stand the black men with hooks and whetstones. The hook, a keen straight blade, bent at right angles to the handle two feet from the hand. Let these men be the strongest; no weakling can handle the hemp, from seed to seed again. A heart, the doors and walls of which are in perfect order, through which flows freely the full stream of a healthy man's red blood; lungs, deep, clear, easily filled, easily emptied; a body that can bend and twist and be straightened again in ceaseless rhythmical movement; limbs tireless, the very spirit of primeval man conquering primeval nature—all these go into the cutting of the hemp.

Then he pictures the successive conditions of the hemp until it is gathered and sent to the factories, closing the chapter in these words:

Ah! type, too, of our life which also is earth-sown, earth-rooted, which must struggle upward, be cut down, rotted and broken, ere the separation take place between our dross and our worth—poor perishable shard and immortal fibre. Oh, the mystery, the mystery of that growth from the casting of the soul as a seed into the dark earth, until the time when, led through all natural changes and cleansed of weakness, it is borne from the fields of his activity for the long service.

children is one which is little understood, but which should receive the most careful attention. The fact that a child eats heartily three times a day and grows fat, is not always proof that he has the food best suited for him, and too often we think that we should feed the little one to fill up the body, instead of building up a strong, healthy constitution.

Many hereditary illnesses could be avoided if proper attention was paid to the food of the child. If there is tuberculosis in the family, no matter how remote, a diet rich in oils and fats will diminish the danger of its development in the child. Plenty of milk, beef-juice and vegetables containing iron will make rich blood and tend to banish all symptoms of anaemia. For a nervous child, provide food rich in phosphates, and you will not be obliged later to give them in the form of medicine.

In providing proper food, it will be necessary to consider the needs of each child separately, as it is frequently seen in families that what is needed and craved by one of the children, will be utterly repulsive to another, and while it is not always best to leave the choice of food entirely to the child, it is well to trust it to Nature to decide in many instances.

Such care in the preparation of the food for children will, of course, make much additional work for the mother, but it will be offset by the improvement in the health and general well-being of her children, and in the decrease in the amount of nursing and of doctor's bills.

More important even than the physical effect of proper food upon children is that upon their brains and their mental condition. Ill temper is often occasioned by indigestible food in the stomach, by over-feeding, or a lack of food; and the craving for liquor that leads so many men—and women—to drunkards' graves is now admitted to be caused, in a majority of instances, by a lack of proper nourishment.

If the mothers who so zealously and sincerely preach temperance would devote more time to studying and supplying the especial needs of their children in this respect, they would learn of a truth that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and is much more easily obtained.

A White Sauce for Puddings.

Rub smooth in a little cold milk one tablespoonful of flour and stir it into one cupful of boiling milk. Let it cook five minutes, add one small spoonful of salt, and set away to cool. Cream one cupful of powdered sugar and one heaping spoonful of butter, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, or any preferred flavoring, and beat this into the thickened milk. When smooth, stir in the white of one egg beaten very stiff. Serve cold, with hot puddings.

In making berry pies, do not fill the crust too full of berries. Mix a spoonful of flour with the sugar that is sprinkled over the fruit; it will make the syrup richer. Wet a strip of cloth about two inches wide, and put around the edge of the pie after the top crust is in place. This will keep the juice from running out, and can be easily removed when the pie is baked.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

That "coming events cast their shadows before" is demonstrated by the publishers' announcements of forthcoming books. Every indication points to the usual fall rush of aspirants for literary honors. Established and successful authors will present new works for the consideration of the reading world, while new writers will make their initial bows and crave the attention of an indulgent public. Where the lightning of fame will strike in the coming year will probably be revealed within the next few months, but it is a certainty that books which lack the skillful touch, the "something" which readers recognize but cannot explain, will fall like dead leaves along the roadside.

The reading public are educated and becoming more critical every day, and the individual who writes a book is no longer regarded with respectful awe, as in years that have passed. Book-writing is too common a complaint in these times, and the point too frequently overlooked, that literature is an honorable profession, requiring as much study and preparation as music or art. There is always room at the top, but those who crowd at the bottom will do well to pause for training and education before they rush into print.

The librarian of the London library, Mr. Hagbert Wright, is at present at the home of Count Tolstoi in Russia. Mr. Wright has in preparation a biography of the Russian novelist and philanthropist, upon which he is anxious to have the former set his seal of approval.

Miss Maud Ballington Booth's Sleepy Time Stories, a volume for the little ones, is attracting considerable attention and popularity. There is an introduction by Senator Chauncey Depew, and the stories are beautifully illustrated by Maud Humphrey.

Sinkiewicz has just completed a romance illustrating life in mediaevel Poland. It deals with the heroic struggle of the Pelos with an order of Teutonic knights of the fourteenth century.

A record of some friendly visits paid by a lady to some of the poor whites in North Carolina appears in a book entitled North Carolina Sketches. The stories are written by Mary Nelson Clark, and will shortly be issued by A. C. McClurg & Co.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the author of Richard Carvel, has written a new historical novel which will be brought out by The Macmillan Company within the next few months. The book is called The Crisis, and the scene of the crisis is laid mostly in St. Louis. There is, of course, a love story in the plot, and such characters as Lincoln, Grant and Sherman are introduced.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, the editor of The Critic, has written a book intended for girls. It is entitled The Autobiography of a Tom-Boy, and the particular "tom boy" has many adventures. The volume will be brought out by Doubleday, Page & Co.

L. C. Page & Co. have announced the second edition and fifth thousand of Pauline Bradford Mackie's historical romance, A Georgian Actress.

The last work of Mrs. Oliphant will soon be presented through the press of Cassel & Co. Mrs. Oliphant wrote The Life and Times of Queen Victoria from personal knowledge of her subject, and the work is said to be marked with all the literary charm of this author's former writings. The Life will be issued in 29 weekly parts, of which six are now ready.

A PASSING MOOD.

Written for The Blade.

To-night I'm restless, and I lean
Without the casement where the sheen
Of yonder moon communes with night,
Close pressed against the earth below,
It soothes her frowning into light
That softens to a tender glow,
And burns and pales not, till the west
Beckons—slow beckons it to rest.

Again in melancholy mood,
The earth subsides and I intrude
My lonely nature on her own,
Steals all her wondrous being through,
A kindred sympathetic tone
That comforts me, as if she knew
My inmost soul. Thus oft we twain
Linger till stars departing, wane.

ANNIE G. THOMPSON.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

August Poem Study.

"Yet faithfulness in the humblest part
Is better at last than proud success,
And patience and love in a chastened heart
Are pearls more precious than happiness."

"Drusilla" writes congratulating "Peggy Short" on her marriage, and encloses a newspaper clipping containing a notice of the ceremony. The name given in this does not correspond with the one Miss Prudence has, but if it is our "Peggy Short," she has the best wishes for her future happiness from the Chaperone. She has been a faithful and valued member of the M. G. R., and it will be a loss if she is obliged by her new duties to discontinue the letters we have all enjoyed.

Drusilla adds that her absence has been occasioned by her inability to write something interesting. Miss Prudence is sure that so bright a girl can find something interesting to white about if she will make a little effort. Try it, Drusilla.

Last week we received a new member from Nebraska, and to-day comes "Columbine" from Colorado, seeking admission:

Having read the M. G. R. colmun with great interest for some time, I apply for admission as a representative of the great Silver State.

I should love to have you all visit me. We will leave the crowded city early in the morning and spend the time tramping over the mountains, visit the "Seven Falls," and climb the steps that lead to the grave of "Helen Hunt." We will then go to a point where we can look into a deep canyon, so dark that we cannot see the bottom, but can hear the swift waters rushing over the stones far below. We can see the snow-capped summit of Pike's Peak, which seems to reach to the blue sky, and on every side are the immense plains stretching as far as the eye can follow them. For those who love the sport there are plenty of speckled trout in the sparkling streams, waiting to be caught. I am sure the flower-lovers among your number would enjoy gathering our delicate wild flowers: the tall, pink, white and red Pentstamens; the Gillias; the purple, white and yellow Columbines—our state flower—and the beautiful Mariposa lilies.

I will not take too much time on this my first visit, but retire to give place to some one who may prove more entertaining.

When Miss Prudence was in Colorado there was talk of removing Helen Hunt's remains to some spot where her last resting place would be free from the vandal, curiosity-seekers, who were carrying away everything that was movable, even the earth and stones. Does Columbine know if this has been done?

"Florence" sends this very interesting account of farming and dish-washing on a scale unknown to eastern people. Thank you Florence, and come again:

One sunny summer day a number of young folks made a visit to what is called "Adams' Ranch." The farm consists of ten sections of land, which is cultivated by hired men. The day we made our visit there were seventy men at work and in the busy season there are as many as one hundred and twenty employed at one time.

The number of buildings needed gives the place the appearance of a small town. They have their own grain elevators, several steam threshers and corn shells and everything that has been invented in the way of mowers, binders, plows and other farming machinery. Everything was numbered, even the horses and mules.

The owner of the ranch has a fine residence for his family separate from the quarters for the men, the cooking and dining rooms. The cook very kindly took us through the two last mentioned rooms and showed us how so many people were provided for. In the kitchen was a very large range built to order, a brick oven capable of holding one hundred and twenty-five loaves of bread at a time, two very large refrigerators—one for meats and the other for milk, butter and other supplies. We were told that the cook generally made about five bushels of fried cakes, cookies, or gem cakes, and one hundred and twenty-five loaves of bread at a time and had to bake nearly every day.

I sincerely pitied the two boys who washed the dishes. Just think of it! Seventy-five cups, saucers, plates, knives and forks, besides the other dishes, to be washed three times a day, and nearly double the number during the busy season. Let none of the Merry-Go-Round girls ever again complain of the dishes they have to wash.

There was much that was interesting in our visit that I have not time to tell of, but if any of you will visit me, I will gladly be your guide and you can see for yourself.

Our "Egyptian Friend" once more gives us the pleasure of hearing from him. By the terms of his letter we may hope that he will "soon" come again.

As "Brunette," "Oleta," and others have so kindly inquired after me, I will answer to roll-call to-day, and if this escapes the waste basket, will soon send a longer letter to the Circle. My silence has, by no means, been caused by a lack of interest. I read the column each week and have been especially interested in the "Reading Circle" work.

Oleta, I am greatly interested in plants. I have a large yard filled with beautiful ever-blooming roses, and other flowers in abundance. I have vines that reach to the very top of the house. As botany is my favorite study, I am spending most of my vacation studying and enjoying my garden friends.

Some time ago there was something said about who was the most popular M. G. R. If it were who is the most faithful of our number, I think that Brunette would certainly merit the distinction of being one upon whom Miss Prudence can always depend. I would suggest that some of our poets write a poem in praise of her faithfulness.

"Brunette," who deserves all the appreciation she receives from this "Friend," writes that she has been busy taking the Normal examinations, and as her school opens July thirteenth, if she is not able to come very often to see us, we may know she is doing her duty faithfully in the school room.

She adds that she has recently heard from "Coralyn" who is having serious trouble with her eyes, being able to use them but very sparingly. Miss Prudence regrets to hear this, and hopes that the trouble may be soon relieved and Coralyn able to write us some more of her interesting letters.

No change will be made in the study for the month until we hear from members of the M. G. R., as to the advisability of continuing this work. Let all write soon, giving their opinion as to what will be most interesting for the coming season.

Excellent papers on the August poem have been received from Quien Saba, Brunette, Henrietta and Illi Nois; these will be given next week.

There are still a few badges remaining that will be sold for fifteen cents. When these are gone no more can be obtained at that low price.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For August.
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHO WAS SHE?

She was an eminent philanthropist and preacher of the Society of Friends, and was born May 21, 1780. When only 18 years of age, she established a school for poor children in her father's house near Norwich, England. In 1800 she was married, and in 1813 began visiting the female prisoners at Newgate. She instituted a school within the prison walls, provided work for the women, and means of Christian instruction, and established a committee of ladies for their reformation. In 1818 her exertions were directed to making provision for the benefit of female prisoners sentenced to transportation, and for the relief of females in foreign prisons she made frequent continental journeys. She died at Ramsgate, October 12, 1845, and soon after her death, a public meeting was held in London, with the Lord Mayor in the chair, for establishing, as a fitting monument to her memory, a home affording temporary refuge for destitute females on their discharge from prison.

BELLE BURRITT.

2—DOUBLE DIAGONAL.

X + + O
+ X O +
+ O X +
O + + X
+ O X +
+ X O +
X + + O
+ X O +
+ O X +
O + + X

1—One-fourth of an acre.
2—One who foresees "coming events."
3—Resembling an imp.
4—An uproar.
5—The part opposed to the front.
6—An evil smile.
7—One of the United States.
8—A female character in Quo Vadis.
9—One who tells untruths.
10—Part of the face.

Numbers 4, 5, and 6 must be transposed as follows.

In 4, transpose the first letter to third place, and the fourth to second place.

In 5 transpose the second to first, third to second, and first to third place.

In 6, transpose the first to second, and the fourth to third place.

The diagonals thus gained, spell the names of the principal political parties of the United States.

MARGARITA.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Given a crescent whose curves, of course, are equal, the outer line being twice as long as the inner one, and whose greatest width is 20 ft., required the area.

ELFA.

4—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 23 letters; my 15-18-11 1 is a season of fasting in certain churches; my 7-21-12-16, is a location; my 2-14-5-17, a frozen rain; my 4-10-6-5, denotes an equal; my 9-13-3-20, is a proscribed rule for eating; my 19-22-23, is to peruse closely. My whole is something that attracts considerable attention in this country, 3 times in each century.

PETERKIN.

5—QUERY

What dictum was established to govern the vote of a Presidential elector, and what gave rise to its establishment?

W. P. E.

6—QUOTATION

Who wrote

"Be not like a stream that bawls
Loud with shallow water-falls,
But the quiet gulf at rest
Link together, soul and soul.

JEANIE.

Answers to Puzzles of August 2.

1—John Paul Jones.

2—"Be like a diamond that flashes light in the darkest place."

3—

4—Upper left-hand square: good, aorta, dear; upper right hand square: mood, arta, eter, Eden; center square, tone, oral, ella, Enos; lower left hand, tear, Etta; lower right, acre, coat, rain, tone.

5—The custom of wearing the wedding ring on the third finger of the left hand originated with Egyptian belief that this finger was connected with the heart by means of a slender nerve.

6—Cowper wrote:

"An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes as if it stands."

Chat.

Illi Nois still holds the banner-ship. W. P. E. second, Pauline third.

The attendance was better at the Cademy to-day, the following puzzle getting correctly: J. P. Reade, Dollie Boone, Playne Blayne, Pauline, Opal, Illi Nois, Marley Cranford, W. P. E., and M. T. Oregon.

H. G. Miller, please send solution with your clock puzzle, or it cannot be used.

Betty Boone, you will be welcome as often as you can come in and "line up."

Illi Nois sent the Schoolmistress a beautiful little bunch of pressed ferns for which she will please accept many thanks.

Pauline, you do "help" with your pleasant notes.

Opal, come again.

The solution of A. Faul's circular farm problem as given by Peterkin: The radius of the farm equals 26.27 rods, from the tree nearest the cir. draw a line to the radius, having the tree next nearest the cir. for the other end of the line equi-distant from the cir. The radial distance of this line from the center equals 26.27 minus 2.6275, equals 23.6425, because the angle opposite the line is 60 degrees, the line is 45.725 N. 2. 5. equals 152.53681. Drop a perpendicular to the line from the tree next nearest the cir.; this hypothenuse of this equilateral triangle is 45.725 minus 2.6275, equals 43.1075, and since the angle at the cir. is 60 degrees, the perpendicular is 37.3305, the hypothenuse or 21.5537, and the base of the hypothenuse N. 2. 5. the cir. or 5. equals 27.3605. Join the two trees by a straight line forming the right-angled triangle whose perpendicular was found to be 21.5537, and whose base is 152.5368 minus 37.3305, equals 115.2063. The hypothenuse (the distance required) is now readily found to be 117.3732 rds. Similarly the other distances are found to be respectively, 33.6683 and 30.6854 rds.

THE FAIRIES' TEA.

By Priscilla Leonard.

Five little fairies went out to take tea
Under the shade of a juniper-tree;
Each had a cup from an acorn-ball cut,
And a plate from the rind of a hickory-nut,
And the table was spread with a cloth all of lace,
Which the spiders had woven the banquet to grace.

Oh, such good things as they all had to eat!
Slices of strawberry—my, what a treat!
Honey the sweetest the wild bee could hive,
And a humming-bird's egg for each one of the five!
Then they pledged their host's health in their favorite drink,
Which was—well, what was it? Can any one think?
Why, the dewdrop that comes from the heart of the rose
Is the drink of the fairies, as every one knows!

KENNETH'S GOLDEN RULE ARITHMETIC.

"Phil," cried Kenneth Brooks, "what do you think? My Uncle George has given me a ticket to go and see the man that makes canary birds fire off pistols, and all that. Ever seen him?"

"No," said Phil, hopelessly.

"Well, it's first-rate, and my ticket will take me in twice," said Kenneth.

"Same thing both times?" asked Phil.

"Oh, no. New tricks every time. I say, Phil," Kenneth continued, struck with the other's mournful look, "won't your mother get you one?"

"Can't afford it," answered Phil, with his eyes on the ground.

Kenneth took his ticket out of his pocket and looked at it; it certainly promised to admit the bearer into Mozart hall two afternoons. Then he looked at Phil, and a secret wish stole into his heart that he hadn't said anything about his ticket; but after a few minutes' struggle, "Phil?" he cried, "I wonder if the man wouldn't change this and give me two tickets that would take you and me once each?"

Phil's eyes grew bright, and a happy little smile crept over his broad little face. "Do you think he would?" he asked, eagerly.

"Let's try," said Kenneth, and the two little boys started off to the office window at the hall.

"But, Kenneth," said Phil, stopping short, "it's not fair for me to take your ticket."

"It is, though," answered his friend stoutly. "'cause I'll get more fun from going once with you than twice by myself."

This settled the matter, and Phil gave in.

"So you want two tickets for one performance?" said the agent.

"Yes, sir," said Kenneth, taking off his sailor hat, "one for me and one for Phil, you know."

"You do arithmetic by the Golden Rule down here, don't you?" asked the ticket man.

"No, sir; we use Ray's Practical," answered the boys. And they didn't know for a long time what that was meant by Golden Rule.—Ex.

THE DOE AND HER BABIES

A beautiful picture of the devotion of a mother doe is given in a book now almost forgotten by scholars, "Lays of the Deer Forest," by two brothers, John Sobieski and Charles Edward Stuart. It was written by men who lived all the year round among the wild animals of the Highlands, and learned to love them as only the familiar can. One of the descriptions is that of a doe, which was seen for several mornings, "restless and anxious, listening and searching the wind, trotting up and down, picking up a leaf here and a leaf there. After her short and unsettled meal, she would take a frisk round, leap into the air, dart into her secret bower and appear no more until the twilight.

"One day I stole down the brae among the birches. In the middle of the thicket there was a group of young trees growing out of a carpet of moss which yielded like a down pillow. The prints of the doe's slender, forked feet were thickly traced about the hollow, and in the center there was a velvet bed, which seemed a little higher than the rest, but so natural that it would not have been noticed by any unaccustomed eye.

"I carefully lifted the green cushion, and under its veil, rolled close together, the head of each resting on the haunch of the other, nestled two beautiful little kids, their large velvet ears laid smooth on their dapple necks, their spotted sides sleek and shining as satin, and their little delicate legs, as slender as hazel wands, shod with tiny shoes as smooth and as black as ebony, while their large dark eyes looked at me with a full, mild, quiet gaze, which had not yet learned to fear the hand of man.

"Still they had a nameless dumb, which followed every motion of mine. Their little limbs shrank from my touch, and their velvet fur rose and fell quickly; but as I was about to replace the moss, one turned its head, lifted its sleek ears toward me, and licked my hand as I laid their soft mantle over them.

"I often saw them afterward, when they grew strong and came abroad upon the brae, and frequently I called off old Dreadnaught, when he crossed their warm track."

A BIRTHDAY TREAT.

Mamma allows us, every one,
When birthdays come, you see,
To choose our favrite kind of fun,
Trot and the twins and me.

Trotty is only two years old,
The twins are four and four.
Of course you don't need to be told
That I'm a great deal more.

This is my birthday. I am eight,
And I said 'twould be fine
To sit up awful stremely late—
As late as half past nine!

"You'll all get sleepy," mother said.
But I said, "No-sir-ee!
You see, we hate to go to bed,
Trot and the twins and me.

Why, we could stay awake till dawn!
Couldn't we, Trotty? What!
I do believe Trotty was a yawn!
I say! Oh, wake up, Trot!

There! One twin's curled up in a heap!
Well, then, the other will—
Oh, dear! I'm sure that Trot's asleep.
She sits so very still!

I wonder why my eyes will wink
If I just close them once
I'm not asleep! You needn't think
That I'd be such a dunce!

I'm wide awake, my wits are keen,
And I can tell mamma—
That both the Trottys—no—I mean—
The twin—ah—um—m—ah—h

—Carolyn Wells, in Youth's Companion.

WILL DEMAND BIG INDEMNITY

China Must Pay For Her Folly.

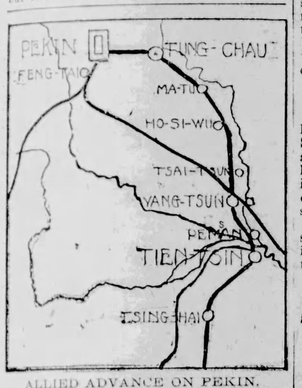
Support for Families of Victims.

Deposition of the Empress Dowager Almost a Certainty. Bombardment Resumed.

Washington, Aug. 14.—A high government official said to-day that the indemnity which the United States would demand for every American citizen killed or maimed by the Chinese during the present trouble, would be sufficient comfortably to support their families for the remainder of their lives. "This government does not want a province, a town, village or a single square foot of Chinese territory as indemnity," said the official, who is close to the President. "There is but one indemnity which they can give our people, and that is a monetary indemnity to the families of their American victims. For every one of these, China must pay a sufficient sum to keep their families during their lives. This government will exact assurances of a satisfactory character that such a state of affairs as now exists in China shall not again occur. The nature of these assurances will be determined later. The collection of indemnity may prove difficult, and it may be decided, although so far the proposition has not been considered, to station war ships in the harbors of the principal cities and officials within these cities to watch the revenues and protect the interests of the United States, if need be, by taking charge of such revenues and reserving some portion of them to apply to the indemnity.

"In addition to requiring assurances of a restoration of order and the strictest precautions to prevent a similar state of affairs in the future, a small body of troops may be necessary to protect the officials stationed at these ports. If this plan should be adopted, the different allies doubtless will co-operate.

"Effort will be made, of course, to trace the responsibility for the recent outrages, but it will be a difficult task, as there will be little disposition among the Chinese to tell the truth, especially when it would implicate one of their number. The Chinese can not punish indiscriminately for the atrocities, but wherever such offense is fixed on an individual, high or low, his punishment will be required. If it can be shown that orders for the hostilities were issued by the empress dowager or the emperor, their deposition is certain, and another government will be set up. If Tuan is proved to have ordered the outrages the severest punishment may be accorded him."



ALLIED ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

Latest in London.

London, Aug. 14.—Gen. Chaffee's message announcing his arrival August 9 at Hosi-Wan, stands as the latest official intelligence of the march of the allied forces on Pekin. The English papers say that it is rather annoying that their naval and military officers can not communicate with the high officials here, while Admiral Remey and Gen. Chaffee can do so by the Shanghai-Canton wire.

The Chinese reports are being circulated far and wide in the southern provinces of alleged Chinese successes in the north.

Secret inquiries at Canton show all the forts have been newly armed with 12-centimetre disappearing guns and that the garrisons number 18,000 in all armed with Mausers and Winchesters. The Chinese have also been trying to engage a foreign electrician to lay mines in the Bogue, or entrance to the Canton river.

Dr. Marks, Li Hung Chang's physician, informed the correspondent at Shanghai, this morning, that Li could not go north on account of the weather and the unsettled state of the country. The doctor is removing his family from Canton because he believes there may be an outbreak there.

The St. Petersburg papers are campaigning against the political activity of Great Britain in the Yang-Tse valley. The St. Petersburg Gazette has interviewed a member of the United States embassy as to the reasons why the United States assumed a hostile attitude towards China in view of Li Hung Chang's declaration that Minister Conger could be sent safe to Tien-Tsin on condition that the United States abandon the idea of a march on Pekin.

The member of the United States embassy in question is quoted as saying the United States was indignant at thus being bargained with and expressed the belief that the United States would send many troops to China.

The British consul at Canton, according to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent there, has received the following message, dated Aug. 8, from Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister in Pekin:

"Our situation is desperate. In ten days our food supply will be at an end. Unless we are relieved, a general massacre is probable.

"The Chinese offer to escort us to Tien-Tsin, but remembering Cawnpore, we refuse the offer. There are over two hundred European women and children in this legation."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, says:

"The allies at noon Saturday, were within 20 miles of Pekin."

Bombardment Resumed.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—A semi-official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated Aug. 8, says the Russian Colonel Woyczak has received advices from Pekin announcing that during the night of July 31, the bombardment of the foreign legations was resumed and that the European churchyard was desecrated.

Taking Precautions.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Dispatches received here from the French consul general at Shanghai show apprehension exists there as to the conditions prevailing at Shanghai and in its vicinty. The French ministry have therefore decided to take precautions to defend the French concession at Shanghai.

Information obtained from British sources say the allied troops were within twenty-five kilometres of Pekin, but the date of this news was not stated.

AMERICA'S NOTE TO CHINA

Our Demands Repeated and Insisted Upon--Sent to Pekin.

Washington, Aug. 9.—A communication from the President of the United States was handed to Minister Wu last evening with the request that he dispatch it to his government at Pekin with all speed.

The communication is a final warning to the Chinese government to have a care of what course it pursues in relation to our minister at Pekin. It acknowledges the receipt of the cipher message from Minister Conger and freely admits that one of the first requisites of the President's note of a fortnight ago has been complied with.

The note is insistent upon two things, These are:

"1. That our minister and his family, as well as other Americans and foreigners in Pekin, shall be protected by the imperial government and shall not be sent out of Pekin unless the ministers find it agreeable and are willing to do so under instructions from their home governments.

"2. That the troops of the Chinese government shall lend aid to the protection of the ministers in Pekin and shall also act with the allied troops when they arrive in restoring order and putting a stop to bloodshed in Pekin, thus affording all the protection possible to the legationers."

Incidentally, the United States desires the free communication that has been afforded the ministers in Pekin to be maintained. While the note to the Pekin authorities graciously acknowledged the compliance of the emperor in respect to the first requisite of the President's reply to the imperial edict asking for intervention, there is conveyed the request, or the hope, that this excellent standing may not be broken in the future; that is, this government informs Emperor Kwang Su that because we have received one cipher message from Minister Conger is no reason why we should not expect this good work to be kept up, and, while we hope for this, we are especially insistent that there be no slipping away on the part of the Chinese authorities. The inference is plain enough.

It became known last evening that right on the heels of this communication, which sense insist on calling an ultimatum, will go to Minister Conger a message, which is meant to test the good faith of the Chinese in the matter of free communication with our minister. This message will ask such questions, or be so worded, that it will be a thorough test of the conditions now being imposed on foreign governments by the Chinese authorities in respect to exchange of word with their representatives in Pekin. If Minister Conger receives the message quickly and returns a satisfactory reply, then there will be no reason whatever for doubting the good intentions of the Chinese government.

The President in his original communication to the emperor of China laid down three conditions precedent to any action looking to negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties between China and the powers. These conditions, in the President's own words, were as follows:

"1 most solemnly urge upon your majesty's government to give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and if so, in what condition.

"1. To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate communication with their respective governments, and to remove all dangers to their lives and liberty.

"3. To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition, so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, and the restoration of order."

These three demands practically were reiterated in the dispatch which Secretary Hay sent to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, August 1, for submission to Earl Li Hung Chang. The authorities consider that the opening of communication with Minister Conger, therefore, only partially complies with the President's demands. With the legationers still under fire, the Chinese government can not be said to have removed "all dangers to their lives and liberty," and, moreover, so far as known here, the imperial authorities of China have made no efforts to communicate and co-operate with the relief expedition. The new demand upon the Chinese government is for square-toed compliance with these conditions. There is hope, growing out of the fact that the Chinese government has yielded partially, that when confronted with the firm position taken by the United States, it will be sufficiently impressed to make complete acquiescence. This government's determination it is hoped, will show the Chinese government that the United States is not to be trifled with, and will bring the shifting, evasive authorities in Pekin to a full realization of the situation and the consequences of refusal.

The Imperial Decree.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The Chinese minister visited the State department today and transmitted to this government the following edict:

An imperial edict of the eighth day of the seventh moon (Aug. 2, 1900) transmitted by Viceroy L Hung Chang, Viceroy Liu Kun Yi and Director General Sheng, under date of August 4, 1900, to Minister Yang, at St. Petersburg, and retransmitted by the latter, under date of August 7, and received by Minister Wu on the evening of the last named date. It is as follows:

Li Hung Chang and Liu Kun Yi, in response to their joint memorial proposing the sending of the foreign ministers to Tien Tsin, received on the eighth instant (Aug. 2) the following imperial edict:

"Throughout the disturbances recently caused by our subjects on account of Christian missions, which have resulted in a conflict of forces, it has been found necessary to afford protection to all the foreign ministers in Pekin. On repeated occasions the Tsung Li Yamen sent notes of inquiry after their welfare. And as Pekin has not yet been restored to order and precautionary measures may not secure absolute safety, the foreign ministers are being consulted as to the proposed plan of detailing troops to escort them safely to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, so that they may be free from apprehensive anxiety or fear.

"We hereby command Jung Lu to appoint, as preliminary step, trustworthy, high, civil and military officials, who, together with reliable and efficient troops, shall, at such time as the foreign ministers may agree upon for leaving Pekin, escort and protect them throughout their journey. Should lawless characters manifest evil designs upon the ministers or attempt to rob them or in any way create trouble, they (the high officials) shall at once repress them without fail.

"If the foreign ministers, before leaving Pekin, should desire to communicate with their respective governments, and if their celegraphic messages should be in plain language, the Tsung Li Yamen shall at once attend to them without the least delay, thus manifesting the utmost friendliness of the imperial government. Respect this."

A later communication, dated August 5, extended this free communication without regard to the messages being in open text.

Minister Wu showed the utmost concern in the seriousness of the situation. As to the message from Minister Conger, he said:

"It is not for me to discuss the Conger telegram, as it speaks for itself. At such a moment I hope a distorted and exaggerated interpretation will not be placed on the message. its seriousness I do not question, but I ask the public to take what it says and not draw inferences as to its meaning. It is dated at the Tsi Nan Yamen, which is the Yamen of the governor of Shan Tung. It is forwarded direct from the governor to the State department, showing the efforts our officials are making to get through messages between Washington and Pekin. Again it is in cipher, which shows that there is free communication, despite all the statements and criticisms that this free communication was cut off.

"Mr. Conger's statement that the Chinese government 'insists upon our leaving Pekin' disposes of another story that the government was holding the ministers as hostages. On the contrary, it urges them to go and offers an escort to conduct them. Whether it is safe or not is a matter of individual judgment, and Mr. Conger appears to regard it as unsafe. But I do not care to go further into the details of the message, as I do not wish to be in the position of an apologist."

VON WALDERSEE TO LEAD ALLIES

German Field Marshal to Take Command of the Allied Forces.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee has been appointed commander in chief of the allied corps in China. Count Waldersee will embark for China in two weeks, accompanied by his general staff, mostly officers of the general staff of the third army inspection.

The appointment of Count Waldersee to this responsible and international position is hailed by all Germany as an extraordinary but well merited honor. By this act the powers have declared before the whole world that the disarmony, so long prevailing in their camps, has disappeared and that harmony shall reign supreme from now on.

But the appointment of such a celebrated strategist as Count Waldersee is shown at the same time that the powers must find themselves in terrible straits in China. It will be very interesting to watch the new attitude of England.

After the arrival of all the new troops Count Waldersee will have in China an army of 80,000 men. It now transpires that Count Waldersee, immediately after the resolution of the emperor to send troops to China, had offered his services to the emperor. But the latter did not accept them at that time, as he thought that the leadership of such a small contingent as the German corps in China is should fall to a general of much less rank.

Not less than 120,000 members of the reserve corps have volunteered during the last few days for the China service. Every one will have to bind himself for two years' service, but it is feared that the crisis in China may last much longer.

General Count Von Waldersee, late chief of the general staff of the German army, was born in 1832. He entered the army in 1850, and served with distinction through the war of 1866 and through the Franco-German campaign. In 1882 he became quartermaster general and acted as deputy chief of the general staff on behalf of the aged Count Von Moltke, upon whose resignation he succeeded to the position of chief of the general staff. He has often been the recipient of pronounced commendation for marked military ability, and at one time the late King Humbert, of Italy, joined the German emperor in such praise. In 1886 Count Von Waldersee married the widow of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, who was the daughter of Mr. Lee, a New York grocer. At Stuttgart the New Yorker's widow met and married a German diplomat, Baron Wechter, afterward ambassador to France. In 1864 her daughter, Mary Esther, married Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, who saw her by accident in a hotel. The prince was immensely rich and 70 years old, Miss Lee was poor and 27. On the wedding trip to Palestine she persuaded him to make over to her his entire fortune. He did so and died six months later. Not long afterward the widowed princess was married to Count Waldersee, then a rising soldier. The countess has long been the personal friend of the German empress.

LI HUNG CHANG GIVEN POWER

To Negotiate With the Powers for Peace—Uncle Sam's Answer.

London, Aug. 11.—1 a. m.—The appointment of Li Hung Chang as the Chinese plenipotentiary for the negotiation of terms of peace has been received with various feelings here. Those who know the far East have deep distrust of the astute old viceroy, and they insist that his nomination can bode no good to this country. If not hostile to all foreigners, he is, at any rate, a determined opponent of the British, whom he has always disliked, notwithstanding his personal relations with General Gordon and other Englishmen.

On the other hand, some Chinese experts contend that the appointment shows that the Manchu government, realizing that the powers are in earnest, relies on Earl Li to arrange matters and to patch up an accommodation as he did after the Tien-Tsin massacre in 1870.

The wisdom of the ministers in declining to leave Pekin unless adequate protection can be secured for them is obvious to everybody. It is not, however, regarded as absolutely certain that the offer to escort foreigners to Tien-Tsin is really a trap. To judge from previous experiences of Chinese methods it is possible that the tsung-li-yamen intends ultimately to deliver the legation staffs in safety to the allied commanders, but it will procrastinate and prevaricate as long as possible, and will certainly maintain its hold on the diplomats, while there seems a remote prospect of using them as hostages to extort favorable terms of settlement.

Whether the government could in any case convey the 800 foreigners, including women and children, unharmed through the lines of Boxers and the military rabble, is a point no one can determine. Influential members of the Chinese mercantile community believe the tsung-li-yamen could do so if it pleased, because they are firmly convinced that the whole anti-foreign movement has been deliberately constructed in the imperial palace, which is still capable of controlling the storm it has evoked.

PEI TSANG TAKEN BY THE ALLIES

Will Be Made Base of Operations for Advance Upon Peking.

Washington, Aug. 9.—General Chaffee wrote a dispatch at the front Sunday last and this was received by the war department late yesterday afternoon. It tells why the American troops failed to take part in the capture of Pei Tsang and in the routing of the Chinese force. It follows:

"Front, Aug. 5, via Che Foo—Adjutant General, Washington:—Pei Tsang handsomely taken early this morning by Japanese troops, supported by English and Americans. Japanese loss considerable, English slight, Americans none. Ground very limited. In morning American troops occupied rear position, which was to form turning movement, but were unable to form in the line. We will cross Pei Ho to left bank to-morrow morning and move on Yang Sung. Consul Che Foo furnished copy of dispatch from Tsung-Li-Yamen, dated July 30, which he has cabled.

"CHAFFEE."

This dispatch confirms a cablegram received by the bureau of navigation earlier in the day, which said that our men were not in the battle, but gave no further particulars of importance. This was sent by Admiral Remey.

General Chaffee, as is seen by the above, says that the advance on Yang Sung was to have begun Monday; under this arrangement a battle must have taken place Monday night or yesterday morning. If no report of a battle comes within the next twelve hours, in the absence of other news it will be understood that the Chinese were so badly routed by the brilliant Japanese soldiers that they prefer running away to making a stand against the allies so far away from Pekin.

DUPLICITY OF THE PEKIN GOVERNMENT

Dispatch From Conger Which Shows Up Falsehood of the Yamen.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Department of State made public this morning the following telegram from Minister Conger:

"The Tsung-li-Yamen states to the diplomatic body that the various foreign governments have repeatedly asked through the respective Chinese ministers that we immediately depart from Pekin under suitable escort. The Yamen asks us to fix a date for our departure and to make the necessary arrangements to do so. Our reply is that we will seek instructions from our governments, and that in the absence of such instructions we cannot quit our posts.

"I must inform you that in order to insure our safe departure foreign troops only can safely escort us, and they must be in sufficient force to safely guard 800 foreigners, including 200 women and children, as well as 3,000 native Christians who cannot be abandoned to certain massacre. We cannot accept a Chinese escort under any circumstances. All my colleagues are dispatching the foregoing to their respective governments. Of the American marines seven have been killed and sixteen wounded, among the latter Captain Myers and Dr. Lippett, who are getting along well."

The message came to the Chinese legation at 12:15 this morning. The building was closed at the time, but the minister was aroused and came down to read the portion of it that was in Chinese. Most of it, however, was in the American cipher code, and its presentation to the State department was deferred until the department opened this morning. The Chinese minister called at the department at 9:15 and handed the message to Acting Secretary Adee, who immediately set about its translation. It was then communicated to the President and to Secretary Root, and for a time the text was not made public.

The action of the entire diplomatic corps at Pekin, in agreeing not to leave their posts without instructions from their governments, appears to settle that they will stay in Pekin until rescued, unless forced out by the Chinese, as it hardly is probable that they would be instructed to leave in the face of their own judgment that it would be certain death.

There is a melancholy heroism in the attitude of the ministers, not only in standing together, but in urging that any relief sent to them be strong enough to give the same protection to those foreigners and native Christians not so favorably and officially circumstanced as themselves.

AGUINALDO AND AMNESTY

Rebel Leader Disregards Proclamation Issued Recently.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Copies of Manila papers received at the war department contain a letter purporting to be from a personal friend of Aguinaldo, which states that the Filipino chief does not take advantage of the amnesty proclamation because some time ago he gave orders to his followers to break up into guerilla bands. The amnesty order excepts those who violated the laws of war and it states that Aguinaldo fears that he would be in the excepted class should he undertake to surrender under the amnesty proclamation. The letter is dated at Biacnabato, which is said to be the present provisional headquarters of Aguinaldo. It states, however, that Aguinaldo never stays more than one night in a place, and only a few hours in any one location. He allows no one to come near him except his most intimate friends. A dispatch in one of the papers dated at San Pedro Macati, states that General Pio del Pilar, who recently surrendered, says he wishes to become a good American citizen, and intends to accept the American terms offered to his people. He said he would like nothing better than to raise a regiment of native Filipinos to serve in China.

REBELS IN THE VISAYAS.

Manila, Sunday, Aug. 12.—Reports from the Visayas Islands show that there has been increased activity among the insurgents there during the last six weeks. The American losses in the island of Panay last month were greater than in any month since January last.

General Mojica, in Leyte, and Gen. Lucban, in Samar, are harassing the garrisons, shooting into the towns during the night and ambushing small parties, firing and then retreating upon the larger bodies.

The rebels possess an ample supply of ammunition and are organized to a considerable degree.

The Americans have garrisoned three towns on Samar Island, two of which shelter a tenth of the original inhabitants, who suffer from the continual "sniping" of the rebels from the surrounding hills. The third is without any native inhabitants, the rebel outposts, a mile away, preventing their return to their homes. General Lusban punishes the islanders who have any relations with the Americans. Cebu is likewise disturbed.

When amnesty was proclaimed it practically was without effect, and the expectation that the proclamation would accomplish much in the unexpired time is daily diminishing.

The banks, under government pressure, have restored the exchange rate of two Mexican silver dollars to one gold American dollar. Gen. MacArthur has ordered the acceptance of American money for all public dues at the above rate.

General Wright, Major Maus and others have returned from a trip to Benguet province, where thy recommend the immediate establishment of a convalescent hospital.

The Philippine commission it is now announced, will make all future civil service appointments.

Several minor engagements occurred last week in Luzon. The rebels used smokeless powder, which they must necessarily have obtained by filibustering.

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The division of customs and insular affairs, war department, has made public its monthly bulletin concerning the trade of the Philippine islands, covering a period of seven months ending Jan. 31, 1900. The total issue of merchandise imported was $12,670,486, of which $586,240 worth entered free of duty. The amount of import duty collected was $2,435,841. The total import of gold and silver was $1,588,182. The imports by countries show China leading, the United Kingdom second, Spain third, British East Indies fourth and the United States fifth. The total exports of merchandise amounted to $8,305,530. The total export of gold and silver coin was $1,446,291. In the matter of exports, China again leads with $2,511,635 worth; the United Kingdom is second, with $2,355,414; the United States is third, with $2,150,630; Japan ranks fourth and Spain fifth.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 11.—A full state ticket was named by the Democratic convention yesterday, as follows:

Governor—Joseph D. Sayers.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. N. Browning.

Attorney General—Thomas S. Smith.

Land Commissioner—Charles Regan.

Comptroller—R. M. Love.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. Kendall.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—R. S. Gaines.

Associate Justices—A. L. Williams and John N. Henderson.

Treasurer—John W. Robbins.

Railroad Commissioner—L. J. Storey.

The convention, which lasted two days, was one of the most interesting Texas political gatherings held in many years. Charges and counter-charges of corruption were freely made, and one of the knotty questions before the resolutions committee was the plank endorsing the state administration for issuing a charter to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company after the company had been convicted of violating the anti-trust law. Hon. Joseph W. Bailey and Attorney General Smith led the fight for the insertion of the plank, while ex-Governor Hogg and others vigorously opposed it. The result was a complete victory for Mr. Bailey and the state administration.

The platform endorses the Kansas City platform as a whole and congratulates the Democracy of the country upon the selection of Bryan and Stevenson as its standard-bearers.

DESERTING BRYAN.

St. Paul, Aug. 10.—Twenty-nine Minnesota Democratic newspapers have deserted Bryan and declared for McKinley since Bryan declared so emphatically for 16 to 1 and against the administration's policy. There have been established during the same period 25 Republican newspapers, making 54 gained for the Republican party.

During the same period only nine papers that were Republican in politics two years ago, have, largely through change of ownership, espoused the cause of Bryan, and there have been but nine Democratic papers established, a gain of eighteen. This gives the Republican cause in this campaign considerably more than 200 zealous newspaper advocates in Minnesota, not counting those in three large counties of the state.

TO NOTIFY BRYAN.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—The Populist advisory committee last night recommended that the Populists notify Bryan of his nomination by the Sioux Falls convention at Topeka, Kan., on Aug. 23. The notification by the Free Silver Republicans will be at a later date and probably at St. Paul, Minn.

GEN. DEWET IS HARD PRESSED

President Steyn Under Surveillance in De Wet's Camp.

London, Aug. 14.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, Aug. 13, as follows:

"Kitchener reports from Schoolplaab, eight miles east of Ventersdorp that De Wet blew up three of his wagons. Six British prisoners who escaped from De Wet's camp state that Mr. Steyn is confined in the camp under surveillance; and that DeWet was forced to abandon his ammunition and thirty horses. They also confirm the report that Methuen captured one of DeWet's guns and shelled the main convoy effectively. Ian Hamilton telegraphs that he hopes to be at Blaauwbank to-day with his main body. Mahon's mounted troops are pushing on to the westward."

Another report from Lord Roberts, of the same date, says:

"Methuen and Kitchener still following DeWet and Steyn, yesterday reached Modderfontein, ten miles east of Ventersdorp. Methuen is in touch with DeWet's rear guard.

"Smith-Dorien reports that the Shropshires recently marched forty-three miles in thirty-two hours and the City of London Imperial volunteers thirty miles in ten hours, hoping to prevent DeWet from crossing the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom railway.

"Buller's occupation of Ermelo is having a good effect.

"A field cornet and one hundred and eighty-two burghers of the Standerton commando surrendered yesterday to Clery."

London, Aug. 11.—The war office today received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Aug. 10.—Johannesburg reports that a patrol from the water works was attacked on August 7.

"Buller occupied Amerspoort the evening of August 7. The enemy retired before his force about six miles before Amerspoort was reached. The casualties were twenty men wounded.

"Buller was on the north bank of Reitspruit, August 9, on his way to Ermelo.

"Rundle arrested at Harrismith Commandant Marais, three field cornets and 30 armed burghers and a British subject of Natal, named Maraissi, a Boer spy, and a former member of the Free State intelligence bureau.

"Hunter reports that 130 burghers, with upwards of a million rounds of ammunition, surrendered August 8, and on August 9, Cloet, a member of the volksraad, was a prisoner with Hunter.

"Kitchener engaged DeWet's rear guard yesterday near Lindeque, within hearing of Methuen's guns, six miles northwest."

BOER PLOT FOUND.

Pretoria, Aug. 10.—The plot to make a prisoner of Lord Roberts and shoot all the British officers, discovered yesterday, included a number of the townspeople, who were in communication with the enemy. It was arranged that the capture and killing should take place on the evening of Tuesday last.

Intense indignation prevails throughout the British army, and the general opinion is that the leniency of the British invited such a conspiracy. It is considered that no measure for the repression of such plots can be too strong.

Everything was prepared in the plot to make Lord Roberts a prisoner and shoot the British officers, and the conspiracy was only discovered at the last moment.

The conspirators numbered about fifteen. They had planned to set fire to the houses in the extreme western part of the city, hoping the troops would be concentrated there. The plan was that then the conspirators were to forcibly enter all houses occupied by British officers, these having been previously marked, and to kill the occupants.

LORD ROBERTS WELL.

Pretoria, Aug. 11.—It is said that Lord Methuen has arrested General DeWet's march. All the Boers in the field credit a rumor circulated by their leaders that Lord Roberts is dying. Lord Roberts, however, is now in excellent health and displaying wonderful energy and rides daily long distances.

THIRD PARTY CONVENTIONS

Anti-Bugaboos and Nationals Meet August 15 at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 14.—Delegates are coming in slowly to attend the "Third Party" conventions scheduled for this week. The straightout anti-imperialist convention, which is expected to be much the larger and more important of the two, will not be called to order until to-morrow. The other, known as the "National" third party movement, which will oppose the election of both McKinley and Bryan, and may nominate a separate ticket, will be called to order this afternoon in the Commercial Club building. The delegates to this convention denominate themselves as "independents" and they are as firm in their opposition to the free coinage of silver and other doctrines enunciated in the Kansas City platform as they are in their opposition to "imperialism." To-morrow's convention is expected to devote itself to the one question of "imperialism" and may endorse Bryan and Stevenson.

It was claimed to-day that one of the delegates to the "independent" conventions had received a letter from ex-President Cleveland, in which the latter announced that he opposed a third ticket.

Louis R. Ehrich, of Colorado, will preside over the "independent" convention.

DETROIT'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 14.—At the meeting of citizens to consider the erection of a bi-centennial memorial, held in the mayor's office last night, a good sized crowd was present. Frank A. Cardoni and Carlo Romanelli were present with plans which provide for a graceful shaft with a statue of Cadillac twelve feet high surmounting it, and provision is made for allegorical figures at the base. Mr. Cardoni stated that the cost of the shaft and statue could be made anything from $25,000 to $50,000, according to the amount of embellishment at the base. James E. Scripps, chairman of the committee appointed to get plans from the architects, said that he thought the commission of architects would recommend something along this line, and that in his opinion, it should be placed in the middle of Woodward avenue, just south of Jefferson, where it would be visible from the river and to every visitor to Detroit. "If this plan is decided on," said Mr. Scripps, "we can begin work in a week."

ABANDONS BRYAN.

Denver, Aug. 13.—A. M. Stevenson, who, as delegate-at-large from Colorado with Senator Teller and others walked out of the national Republican convention at St. Louis, and who afterward assisted in organizing the Silver Republican party, has resigned the chairmanship of the party in this state and announced his return to the Republican party. He gave out a letter in which he declares the silver question is no longer a paramount issue and will not be for years to come.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

JUSTICE CAUGHT THE MURDERER

Foul Killing of an Express Messenger and Prompt Arrest of Criminal.

Columbus, O., Aug. 11.—A daring murder and robbery was committed on the Pennsylvania passenger train No. 8, which arrived here from St. Louis at 11:40 last night. Charles Lane, an Adams express messenger, formerly of St. Louis, but recently a resident of Columbus, was shot and killed shortly before the train reached the union station in this city, and the "local" safe was robbed of all the money and valuables which it contained.

The crime was not discovered until the train pulled into the union station here. Then extra messenger Sheldon, of the Adams transfer office at the station, went to the car. He was surprised to find the car door, which is usually opened by the messenger as the train pulls into the station, closed. Pushing the door back, Sheldon was startled by the sight of Lane's body lying face downward in a pool of blood, between the stove and the side of the car in the forward end. The body was found to have been riddled with bullets, and there were evidences that a desperate struggle had taken place. No less than eight bullet wounds were found, three in the right side of the back, one in the left side, and four in the right leg. It seems that two of the bullets must have been fired into the man's back as he lay on the floor. The bullets extracted were of 38 calibre.

The robbers had taken the key to the local safe and looted it of everything of probable value. The key was left sticking in the safe door. The messenger's revolver, with two chambers emptied, was found in the safe, where it had probably been laid by the robbers after being wrenched from his hand.

Columbus, O., Aug. 13.—Charles H. Ferrell, a former employe of the Adams Express company, was arrested Sunday afternoon and has confessed to the killing of Messenger Charles Lane and the robbery of the way safe of the Adams Express company on the Pennsylvania eastbound train, which arrived in this city at midnight Friday. One thousand dollars of the money which he had stolen was recovered.

Ferrell was to have been married Thursday next to Miss Lillian Costlow, daughter of Patrick Costlow, an engineer on the Pennsylvania lines. He had been discharged from the employ of the Adams Express company about three months ago and had not been able since having seen any strangers. Later in the afternoon the detectives again asked the proprietor if he had seen any

CHARLES H. FERRELL,
The Murderer of Lane.

strangers about, and he remembered then that a man who had forgotten to register had stayed at the hotel over night and had gone away on the early morning train to Columbus. The detectives at once searched the room, and were rewarded by finding Ferrell's revolver where he had secreted it. They also found several way bills that had been overlooked by Ferrell in his hurry and excitement while making up the express package. The hotelkeeper was able to give only an imperfect description of the strange guest because, as he said, he was too sleepy at the time to take any particular notice of him.

After learning of the express package the detectives at once telephoned to Columbus and had it intercepted. The package was opened and the stolen sacks containing the money orders, checks, and other things which Ferrell desired to get rid of, were found.

Chief of Detectives Kelly and Detectives O'Neill and Dundon then set to work to run down the mysterious stranger, who, they had become convinced, was an ex-employe of the Adams Express company. Suspicion soon rested on Ferrell and information secured in regard to his movements during the last three days was considered sufficient to warrant his arrest. The detectives first went to his boarding place and were informed that he was probably at the home of his sweetheart on the East Side. They at once went to the Costlow home, where they found Ferrell.

EXPRESS MESSENGER LANE.

to secure employment. He confessed that the motive of the robbery was to secure money of which he felt in great need on account of his approaching marriage. The money recovered he had given to Miss Costlow to keep for him, saying that it was money he had saved from his earnings.

He was at the home of his affianced, and in her company when arrested. Ferrell is but 22 years old, and has a splendid physique, being six feet in height, with dark hair and an attractive face. When the officers took him into custody he assumed a nonchalant demeanor, but when he found he could no longer deceive the officers he made a full confession.

The following is a copy of Ferrell's confession to Chief of Police Tyler:

"My name is Charles R. H. Ferrell, and my parents live in Steubenville, Ohio. I formerly worked for the Adams Express company, but was discharged two months ago. I was to be married to Miss Lillian Costlow next Thursday and I needed money. This was what caused me to do what I have done. I looked for work and did not find it, and the thought of being idle and without money made me reckless. On Friday I thought I might get some money in the way I did get it, and immediately began to lay my plans.

"I went to Urbana Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock with the messenger on No. 33, and left the train at Urbana. I knew Mr. Lane slightly, having met him several times when he first came to Columbus. When No. 8 came into Urbana I boarded the express car and Mr. Lane, knowing me and knowing that I had been a messenger let me in the car. I cannot tell how long I was in the car, nor where I got off, and have but little recollection of what occurred. I know that when I got ready to go to work Mr. Lane was standing with his back to me. I fired on him and he started to run for the door. He did not make a sound until he got to the door. When he got there he cried out. I shot him several times, emptying my gun. I then took the money and goods from the safe and then shot Lane again with his own revolver. I do not know how many times I shot him with his own revolver. I left the car at the next stop. I did not know the name of the town, and a man told me where I could find a hotel. I went to a room and fixed the envelopes and other evidence of the robbery and made them up in a package to get rid of them and shipped them to Lock Port, N. Y., in the name of C. W. Caylor, by way of Cleveland. After getting the money I did not count it and do not yet know how much there was of it. I could not sleep, but lay tossing on the bed. I went to the train next morning after placing the package in the express office, and came to the city."

It was at Plain City Saturday night that City Detectives O'Neill and Dundon obtained the clew that led to Ferrell's apprehension. They had been at the hotel at daylight, while Ferrell was sleeping in an upper room, and asked the proprietor if any stranger had registered or had been seen about the hotel. The proprietor said that he did not remember

TRAIN ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Goodland, Kan., Aug. 11.—Two men, who, on Sunday last, robbed a Union Pacific train in Colorado and killed a passenger, were surrounded in a ranch house near here yesterday. During the fight which followed one of the robbers was killed. Two posse men—J. Briggs, a cowboy of the Commercial Hotel of Goodland, and George Cullins were severely and perhaps fatally wounded. Another of the pursuing party, name unknown, was wounded slightly. The second robber was at this point still within the house, which was surrounded by fifty posse men.

The Union Pacific Kansas City-Denver train was robbed between Union Junction and Hugo, Col., 90 miles east of Denver last Sunday morning, many relieved of their money and valuables, and W. J. Fay, an aged man who resisted, was killed by one of the robbers. The robbers dropped off the train at Hugo and escaped. Wednesday, it is learned, they went to the ranch of H. E. Bartholomew, three miles out from Goodland and 100 miles overland and asked for food and lodging for a few days. They said they did not want to go to town as their clothes were razed. Thursday night a boy whom they sent to Goodland to get the Denver papers reported the circumstances. From the boy's description the men were believed to be the Hugo robbers. Yesterday a posse, consisting of Sheriff Walker, J. B. Riggs, Geo. Cullins, E. C. Biddison and several others, heavily armed, went over to the Bartholomew place.

Walker and Riggs dismounted and proceeded to the house. One of the robbers caught sight of them and gave the alarm. When Walker, a moment later, began kicking on the door he was met by a volley of shots from inside. The remaining members of the posse quickly lined up around the house, and for ten minutes bullets whirred at a lively rate. The robbers returned the fire strongly, and Riggs soon fell, hit in the breast and back. Finally one of the robbers jumped through a window and made off in the smoke. Before he had gone half a dozen steps he fell.

The second robber, who made his way into a sod kitchen back of the house, where he held fifty posse men at bay until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was burned to death.

Two men succeeded in crawling up to the building and threw lighted fuses on the roof. The place was destroyed and with it the robber.

Both bodies were brought here last night. Their identity as the men who did the job near Hugo was thoroughly established. On the body of the one shot in the morning was found a watch, two masks, a ladies watch chain and charm.

Riggs and Cullins, the wounded posse men, will recover.

NEW OCEAN CABLE.

New York, Aug. 11.—The laying of the first telegraph cable to connect the United States directly with Germany, was started at 6 a. m. to-day from the Commercial Cable company's station at Coney Island. This is the cable for which sanctions were granted by the President of the United States and the German emperor early last year. It will make the second cable connection between this country and the Azores.

The cable is now on board the cable ship Anglia, which arrived here from London on Wednesday last, and is approximately 2,300 miles in length. It will connect at Horta, Fayal, with the German Atlantic Telegraph company's cable, which was recently completed from Horta to Emden, in Germany, and is already in operation. The cable will be worked in New York by the Commercial company; at Horta, by the German Atlantic Telegraph Cable company, and at Emden by the German Telegraph administration, all telegraph lines in Germany being under the direction of the government.

It is understood that the cable will be ready for the transmission of messages soon after September 1. The cost of the cable will be £625,000.

Allies' Huge Army in Six Weeks

By the close of the next six weeks the allies will have in Pechili Province:

By August 15—Men	40,500
Guns	162
By September 30—Men	78,000
Guns	280
The allies will have in all China by September 30—Men	230,000
Guns	500
War Ships	117
Torpedo Boats	21
Russia has in Manchuria—Men	37,000
Guns	104
Russia is sending altogether—Men	142,000
Guns	138

**These startling figures are given on the authority of the Militair Wochenblatt, official organ of

MESSAGE COMES FROM CONGER

State Department Keeps Contents Secret.

CONFLICT OR BACKDOWN

Is Expected at an Early Date--The Situation as Viewed From Washington.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The state department at noon to-day received a cipher cable message from Minister Conger, at Pekin. It was forwarded by the Chinese authorities to Minister Wu here, who promptly communicated it by Secretary Chung to the state department. Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, immediately consulted Secretary Root. No statement was made as to the contents of the message. It was conjectured to be a reply to the last dispatch of the state department to Minister Conger, but the officials refused to make its contents public. There was an atmosphere of acute suspense in the state, war and navy departments through the early hours of to-day. It is generally recognized that the campaign in China is approaching a critical stage.

The latest news from the American advance, which inferentially included the forces of Great Britain, Japan and Russia, made it seem probable that the word "Pekin" might be flashed over the wires at any moment. The international advance guard, arguing from the progress it already has made, must be by this time close to the point on the road where China will elect to make her last stand in defense of her capital, unless, at the last moment, she chooses the part of discretion and comes to the terms already laid down by the United States and tacitly agreed to by the other powers. Thus the officials here are momentarily expecting one of two things —either a diplomatic backdown on the part of China, which will mean a few days more of fencing and negotiation before an armed escort is admitted to Pekin, or else the news from Gen. Chaffee that he has encountered strong opposition at Ching Chai Wan or Tung Chow, two of the largest cities between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

Either of these developments is regarded as quite possible.

On general principles, this government looks for a backdown on the part of China, a slow, grudging compliance with our demands, hedged about with as much delay as the intricacies of Oriental diplomacy can procure. At the same time, if the rabid anti-foreign element is in control at Pekin, as all advices seem to indicate, it would not be very surprising if China were to force to the last to check the advance of the internationals.

The Chinese minister was at the State department early this morning and had a comparatively lengthy interview with Acting Secretary Adee. Both parties to the conference declared that there was nothing new to be said. This was before the Conger message arrived. At this early meeting the minister said that he had no news from China and had transmitted nothing new to the department. At the same time it was strongly suspected that China had made some further tentative move as a final effort to test the determination of the United States in the firm stand it has taken.

Secretary Root said that he had received nothing frosh from General Chaffee, and had no reason to believe that China had made any new move toward peace negotiations. The fact that the Chinese government has not yet replied to the American note of Aug. 8, makes it seem questionable whether she intends to do so. Even allowing for delays in transmission, there has been abundant time for a reply to be transmitted,and its absence is causing some remark in the State department. It is regarded as quite possible that both the Adee note of August 8, and the subsequent reply of the State department to the Chinese edict,announcing the appointment of Li Hung Chang as peace envoy, may be now hung up in Shanghai, through fear on the part of Li Hung Chang as to his own fate if such documents are forwarded to the imperial household.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Mr. A. T. Huntington, chief of the division of loans and currency in the Treasury department, by direction of Acting Secretary Vanderlip, has prepared an 87-page circular of information concerning United States bonds, paper currency, coin, the production of precious metals, etc. This circular is similar to the ones issued in 1896 and 1897, with the data brought down to July 1, 1900. Among the subjects upon which information is given are the following:

The bonded indebtedness of the United States at the close of the Civil War, and the changes in the debt which have taken place down to the present time; the different kinds of money in the United States; coinage, with full tables showing the coinage of the United States and the principal nations of the world, and the production of the precious metals by countries; summary of monetary events since 1786; tables showing circulation of money in the United States since 1800; national bank currency explained; the seignorage; the revenues and expenses of the government since 1875; the effects of the different tariff acts since 1890.

A large amount of other important information is given, and the circular also contains the full text of the financial bill of March 14, 1900. A copy of this circular will be sent to any one applying therefor to the secretary of the treasury.

THE NEW VESSELS.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Admiral Hichborn, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, has issued a statement concerning the degree of completion of vessels now under construction for the navy at shipyards all over the country.

Of the big battleships the Alabama and the Wisconsin are very nearly finished, standing at 98 and 94 per cent respectively toward final completion. The Ala'ama, building at the Cramp shipyard, is shortly to have her initial trial trip. The Illinois, building at Newport News, is 84 per cent completed.

Very little work on the six sheathed protected cruisers now building has been done. The Denver is the nearest completed, at 20 per cent, while work has not progressed so far on the Galveston. The four monitors, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida and Wyoming are each about half finished. Of the torpedo boat destroyers, the Lawrence and the MacDonough stand well toward completion at 96 and 94 per cent. The torpedo boats Stringham, Goldsborough, Bailey, Barney and Stockton are all set down at over 90 per cent completed. The submarine torpedo boat stands at 85 per cent.

MONEY TO SOLDIERS.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The postoffice department announces the completion of arrangements whereby remittances may be made to the troops operating in China, or those who will hereafter be sent to that locality. A money order office has been established at Military Postal Station No. 1, China. Its location is at present undecided.

Postal officials say that this new service will prove a great accommodation to the friends of soldiers who may wish to safely remit small sums to them.

OUR REPLY TO THE EDICT

Will Talk Peace, But Our Troops Must Enter Pekin.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The department of state to-day made public the reply of the United States government to Minister Wu's communication, delivered on Sunday morning, notifying the department of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers. This reply was sent to Minister Wu:

Touching the imperial edict of Aug. 8 appointing Li Hung Chang envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations, on the part of China, with the powers, and the request of a cessation of hostilities, pending negotiations, communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu on the 12th of August, 1900,

The government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the powers, and will, on its part, enter upon such negotiations with a desire to continue the friendly relations so long existing between the two countries.

It is evident that there can be no general negotiation between China and the powers so long as the ministers of the powers and the persons under their protection remain in their present position of restraint and danger, and that the powers can not cease their efforts for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest considerations of national honor, except under an arrangement adequate to accomplish a peaceable deliverance.

We are ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese government for a cessation of hostile demonstrations on condition that a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Pekin unmolested and to escort the foreign ministers and residents back to Tien Tsin, this movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the generals commanding the forces composing the relief expedition.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 12, 1900.

The text of this reply to the overtures communicated by Minister Wu was telegraphed last night to the representatives of the United States for communication to the governments of the powers co-operating in the relief movement.

That the United States had already taken this course had become pretty well understood, but the announcement of the message disclosed the firm policy which the United States has adopted. The importance of the action taken by this government lies to a considerable extent to the wording of the message. China had made overtures for peace, and had thus opened the way for a possible compromise, or for further diplomatic temporizing. The United States, in its response, lays down certain specific preliminaries to any peace overture, including an entirely new demand, namely, that a sufficiently large force from the allied column be allowed to enter Pekin unopposed and conduct the members of the legations and their followers from the Chinese capital to Tien Tsin. While this last demand might have been inferred from the previous rejection by the United States of the proposal for a Chinese escort, it is now put forward as an exact and unalterable demand which China must accept unconditionally if she hopes to stay the advance of the international forces or hopes even to have considered any other conditions of peace which she may desire to put forward to the offended powers.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The civil service commission, following its usual practice, has requested various heads of departments to issue an order warning against political assessments, in order that employes may be fully informed of their rights in making or withholding political contributions, and also warning officials against violation of the penal provisions of the law. The law provides that employes are under no obligation whatever by reason of their being in the public service to make contributions or subscriptions for political or other purposes, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure to so subscribe or contribute. The commission announces that it is its duty to see that the provisions of the law are strictly enforced, and that it will employ every legitimate and available means to secure the prosecution and punishment of whoever may violate them. It requests that any person having knowledge of any violation of the law will lay the facts before it, when it will at once take action.

JULY FOREIGN TRADE.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The July statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows the imports of merchandise to have been $63,536,253, of which $21,884,068 was free of duty. The total amount is over $3,000,000 in excess of July, 1899.

The exports of merchandise during the month aggregated $100,413,501, an increase over the corresponding month last year of more than $5,500,000. The gold imports for the month were $4,944,764, an increase of about $2,000,000. The exports of gold amounted to $3,269,159, an increase of about $663,000.

The silver imports aggregated $3,311,033, an increase of about $580,000 and the exports $4,913,658, an increase of $910,000.

During the last seven months the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by $70,093,792.

NO BIDS ACCEPTED.

Washington, Aug. 10.—At the opening of bids to-day at the navy department for armor plate the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies submitted identical bids, each for about 18,200 tons of the 36,000 tons advertised for at $490 for the thick armor and $411.20 for the thin. The only other bid was from the Midvale Steel Co., which proposed to furnish the whole amount of armor, without charging any royalties, on a sliding scale, from $438 up. This company is unwilling to contract for less than 20,000 tons.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Navy department has rejected all of the bids for armor plate opened yesterday.

REGARDING WALDERSEE.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The subject of the appointment of Count Waldersee to command the international forces in China has been presented to the United States government, but no answer has as yet been returned. Count Waldersee is regarded by the authorities here as an eminent soldier, and it is believed that he will be satisfactory. It is stated that his selection would be for a campaign of much broader scope than that in which our forces are engaged, as the present movement is for the relief of the ministers in Pekin, and Count Waldersee, who is now in Germany, cannot possibly reach China until that object has been accomplished or defeated. It is thought by this government that it is not necessary to immediately decide upon a commander for a future campaign. The matter will be taken up with President McKinley when he arrives in Washington next week.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 530 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

C. P. HUNTINGTON DIES SUDDENLY

Southern Pacific Magnate Passes Away at His Summer Camp.

Raquette Lake, N.Y., Aug. 14.—C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, died at his camp, Pine Knot, in the Adirondacks, at about midnight.

Apparently well on retiring at 11 o'clock, he was taken suddenly with a choking spell, which was quite common with him, and which was not thought to be serious, but he became worse. As soon as the seriousness of the attack was realized, a messenger was dispatched to the neighboring camp of Governor Lounsberry for a doctor, and he was on hand in half an hour. Mr. Huntington died without regaining consciousness,not more than three-quarters of an hour having passed between the attack and his death. Mrs. Huntington and Mr. Huntington's secretary, G. E. Miles, were at his bedside at the time of death.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

Early on the day of Monday, Mr. Huntington appeared to be enjoying the best of health, walking about his preserve and taking a trip on his private steamer, the Onconta, and he remarked to friends that he was feeling unusually well. His adopted son, Archer M. Huntington, was notified at an early hour this morning, and is hourly expected to join Mrs. Huntington. After much difficulty and delay, the news of the death was delivered to W. West Durant, who was jointly connected with Mr. Huntington in the Raquette Lake railway. Mr. Durant will contribute his boats, teams and servants toward making the final arrangements for the disposition of the body.

Mr. Huntington, wife and servants arrived at Durant on Friday, August 10, in their private car. The steamer Onconta was awaiting their arrival at the wharf to convey them to their mountain hot camp.

Worth $50,000,000.

New York, Aug. 14.—Mr. Hutington's death had little effect on the general stock market. Even his own stocks, chief among which is the Southern Pacific, were hardly disturbed. Some large lots of Southern Pacific came out in the initial transactions, but they were promptly taken by banking interests known to represent the late millionaire, and as a result the price of Southern Pacific soon rallied from its one-point decline. It seemed to be the general opinion of those conversant with Mr. Huntington's affairs that he had left his properties in such shape as to permit of easy handling by others. A meeting of the Southern Pacific interests and certain prominent banking interests was held early to-day. The Southern Pacific road and other corporations all carry large deposits in this city, and are frequently in the money market. It seemed to be the opinion of bankers at this morning's conference that no apprehension need be felt because of Mr. Huntington's death.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railroad company of California, director of the California Pacific Railroad company, director of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central railroad, and director also in the following: Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific railway, Louisiana Western railroad, Mexican International road, Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship company, Newport News Light and Water company, New York, Texas and Mexican Railway company, Old Dominion Steamship company, Old Dominion Land company, Oregon & California Railroad company, Western Union Telegraph company, Detroit Gas company, Fuente Coal company, and Metropolitan Trust company, of this city.

Collis Potter Huntington was a native of Connecticut and was nearly 80 years of age at the time of his death. He started out in life for himself at the age of 14 years and for ten years engaged in mercantile business and traveling in the West and South. His travels in the undeveloped sections opened his eyes to the future of the country and in his mercantile affairs he profited by the knowledge gained. In 1848, while in business with an elder brother, the firm made a shipment of goods to California, which the younger brother followed, locating in Sacramento and doing business in a tent. Later he opened a large hardware store in that city and did an extensive business. In this enterprise he was associated with Mark Hopkins. In 1860 Huntington matured a scheme for a transcontinental railroad. Leland Standford, Charles Crocker and Mr. Hopkins having united with him in paying the expenses of a survey across the Sierra Nevada mountains. Five men organized the Central Pacific company, of which Mr. Stanford was president, Mr. Huntington was vice president and Mr. Hopkins treasurer. After congress had agreed to aid the enterprise by an issue of bonds, Huntington and his associates carried on the construction of the railroad with their own capital until the bonds became available by the completion of a stipulated mileage.

In addition to this undertaking Mr. Huntington planned and perfected the whole California system of railroads which extends over 8,900 miles of steel track, built an Atlantic system, which by the Southern Pacific and the Chesapeake and Ohio railway forms a continuous line 4,000 miles long from San Francisco to Newport News, and developed an aggregate of 16,900 miles of steam water lines, including the route to China and Japan. Mr. Huntington, during the recent years of his life, resided in New York city. He was an uncompromising enemy of the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

India Famine Fund.

New York, Aug. 9.—The India famine relief fund contributed to by persons all over the country yesterday reached the $200,000 mark, the contributions received up to last night amounting to $200,020.

GREETING TO GEN. MCARTHUR

Sent by Veterans of Former Philippine Campaigns.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 14.—To-day's celebration by the Society of the Army of the Philippines, the organization of which will be perfected at the reunion which is being held here, began with a parade, in which the Grand Army of the Republic, Confederates, Spanish-American war veterans, Army of the Philippines and the National Guard of Colorado took part. There were 1,000 men of the Philippine army in line, headed by Generals Francis V. Green, Owen Summers and Irving Hale.

At 11 o'clock a reception in honor of the veterans was given by Governor and Mrs. Thomas at their residence.

At noon the business meeting was resumed. Gen. Greene presided. It was voted to send to Gen. Arthur MacArthur in the Philippines, the following message:

"Your former comrades in the army of the Philippines, assembled in Denver, on the anniversary of the capture of Manila, send you their loving greetings and best wishes for your continued success, health and safe return."

THE NEELY CASE.

New York, Aug. 13.—Judge Lacombe, of the United States circuit court, to-day refused to sign the writ of extradition for Charles F. W. Neely on account of the action of Judge Wallace in granting an appeal to the supreme court in the habeas corpus proceedings, but indicated that he did not think Judge Wallace understood the real situation of the case and he believed if it went to the supreme court in its present shape the application for a writ of habeas corpus would be denied.

A citation in the Neely case signed by Judge William J. Wallace was filed in the clerk's office of the United States circuit court to-day.

The citation calls upon Henry L. Burnett, United States district attorney, William A. Henkel, United States marshal, to appear before the supreme court of the United States in Washington, on September 1 next, pursuant to a petition of appeal wherein Charles F. W. Neely is the appellant and Marshall Henkel the appellee, to show cause why the final order of the circuit court the said petition of appeals should not be corrected, and speedy justice should not be done in that behalf.

EARTHQUAKE AT SKAGUAY.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14.—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived from Skagway with 215 passengers, 125 of whom are from Dawson, and about $200,000 in gold dust.

Skagway had an earthquake Aug. 9, the shock lasting fully a minute. The buildings rocked perceptibly, but no damage was done.

The Yukon council has passed an order taxing all scows running between Dawson and upper Yukon points, $150 each with an additional fee for docking at Dawson.

A dead body, supposed to be that of Otto Nelson, was found on the Dalton trail by Chilkat Indians, about a week ago. Nelson was a partner of George Metcalf, who was killed some weeks ago, and the authorities are inclined to place the death of both at the hands of Indians.

DUCK TROUSER WOMEN.

Larchmont, Aug. 14.—Now comes the woman who wears white duck trousers. Quite a number of them have been seen recently aboard yachts near Larchmont, and New Rochelle. One woman who returned yesterday from a cruise on the Sound with her husband confessed that she wore them.

"The reason that the yachting women take the new style," she said, "is because it is much cooler and then our skirts are not dragging in the water in the bottom of the boats as is often the case in catboats and yawls. I am fond of sailing and must say that I can move about more quickly in trousers than I can in skirts."

None of the women wearing duck trousers has been seen on the beach.

TOLEDO AND COLUMBUS.

Columbus, O., Aug. 14.—Columbus is badly scared by the report from Washington that the census count of the population of Toledo gives that city nearly 132,000. No one here has claimed that Columbus would have so much, and if it is true that Toledo has 132,000, Columbus is certainly the fourth city of the state in population, and Toledo moves up in front. They are claiming here that the report is unauthentic, and that it is preposterous that Toledo should have made such a growth. They are falling back upon the total vote polled, and show that Toledo never equalled this city in the number of votes cast, or came anywhere near it.

SENATOR INGALLS DYING.

Atchison, Kas., Aug. 14.—Former United States Senator John J. Ingalls, who is in Las Vegas, N. M., for his health, is sinking rapidly. His son, Sheffield, to-day started for the bedside of his father.

A telegram from Mrs. Ingalls reached here to-day announcing the serious condition of Mr. Ingalls, who has been in the northwest for over a year suffering from throat affection.

BUTLER FOR M'KINLEY.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 14.—The Evening Post, a local Populist paper, says that Chairman Marion Butler will take the stump for McKinley. Vice-Chairman Edmisten was asked about the matter this evening and declined to talk. "In the absence of definite information," said Mr. Edmisten, "I can say nothing about Senator Butler's future course."

THE FAIR MILLIONS.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Nettie R. Craven has again suffered defeat in her battle for the millions of the late Senator James G. Fair. A decision rendered by Judge Troutt hold that she is not the widow of Fair and is not entitled to any allowance from his estate. Judge Troutt declared the pencil deeds and the alleged will, conveying to Mrs. Craven much of the late senator's estate, were forgeries.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

KRUGER ASKS FOR ASYLUM

Applies for Refuge to the American Consul at Lorenzo Marquez.

London, Aug. 14.—President Kruger at one time made a formal application to the United States to grant him a sanctuary in case the necessity for it arose. This occurred, according to Secretary of State Reitz, of the Transvaal republic the day Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. The details of the event have been related to a representative of The Associated Press, by Mr. F. W. Unger, who has just returned from the Transvaal, and who secured the information from Secretary Reitz and others. After quoting the secretary as saying President Kruger would never take to the mountains, on account of his age, but would retreat down the line, finally escaping to Portuguese territory, Mr. Unger said that the day the British entered Pretoria President Kruger sent for Mr. W. Stanley Hollis, the United States consul at Lorenzo Marques, and Mr. Hollis was taken to Machadodorp in a special car. President Kruger asked him if his government would grant him the President Kruger an asylum in the Lorenzo Marques consulate until he, Mr. Kruger, made other arrangements for his departure. Mr. Kruger expressed fears concerning his treatment by the Portuguese government, and wished to guard against any possible British landing parties. Mr. Hollis asked for time to consult his government, and President Kruger assured him he would receive a week's notice before putting the plan into execution.

In consequence of this visit to the Transvaal, and the transmission of President Kruger's request to Washington, Mr. Hollis received instructions from Secretary Hay not to leave Portuguese territory again. He was thus compelled to neglect the interests of the British prisoners at Nooit Gadacht, where there was great suffering.

Mr. Unger, in conclusion said: "I make this explanation in justice to Mr. Hollis, whose action has been misunderstood both in America and Great Britain."

Mr. Unger did not know whether the state department eventually gave a specific answer to President Kruger's request.

MANTLE COMES BACK.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 10.—A Butte, Mont., special to the Pioneer Press says: Ex-United States Senator Lee Mantle, chairman of the state committee of the Silver Republicans, has written a letter formally renouncing his allegiance to that party and going back to the Republican party. Mr. Mantle says in effect that the silver question is dead, and adds:

"To my mind, the paramount issue today is the issue of maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation and the supremacy of its flag wherever it is rightfully placed."

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Spring Wheat 27 Points Lower Than Last Year. Corn Condition Lower.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The August report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the following averages of condition upon August 1:

Corn, 87.5; spring wheat, 56.4; oats, 85.0; barley, 71.6; spring rye, 76.0; buckwheat, 87.9; potatoes, 88.2; timothy hay, 79.9.

The average condition of corn declined two points during July, and on August 1 it was 2.4 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, but .5 points higher than on August 1, 1895, and 1.3 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The condition in the principal states are as follows:

Ohio and Indiana, 98; Illinois, 96; Iowa, 105; Missouri, 99; Kansas, 71, and Nebraska, 85.

During July there was an improvement of 8 points in Ohio, 9 in Indiana, 4 in Illinois and 3 in Iowa.

On the other hand, there was a decline of 2 points in Missouri, 8 in Nebraska and 22 in Kansas.

The average condition of spring wheat improved 1.2 points during July, but on August 1, it was 27.2 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 40.1 points lower than on August 1, 1896, and 27.8 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal states are as follows:

Minnesota, 58; North Dakota, 25; South Dakota, 49; Nebraska, 64; Iowa, 91.

During July there was an improvement of 10 points in Minnesota, 5 points in South Dakota and 1 point in Iowa. On the other hand, there was a decline of 5 points in North Dakota and of 2 points in Nebraska.

The average condition of oats declined .5 point during July and on August 1, it was 5.8 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, but .8 point higher than on August 1, 1896, and 2.7 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal states are as follows:

New York 83, Pennsylvania 82, Ohio 93, Michigan 101, Indiana 94, Illinois 97, Wisconsin 77, Minnesota 57, Iowa 90, Missouri 100, Kansas 87, and Nebraska 78. During July there was an improvement of 2 points in Ohio and Michigan, of 9 points in Wisconsin, 8 in Minnesota and 1 in Illinois. There was a decline of 3 points in Pennsylvania, 5 in Indiana and Kansas, 1 in Iowa and 12 in Nebraska, while New York and Missouri report no change.

The proportion of the oat crop of last year still in the hands of farmers is estimated at 6.8 per cent as compared with 6.9 per cent of the crop of 1898 in farmers' hands one year ago and 6.4 per cent of the crop of 1897 in farmers' hands two years ago.

The average condition of barley declined 4.7 points during July, and on August 1 was 22 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 7.7 points lower than on August 1, 1898, and 13.7 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal states are as follows: California 75, Iowa 87, Minnesota 90, Wisconsin 70, North Dakota 28, South Dakota 57, Kansas 76, New York 80. During July there was an improvement of 6 points in South Dakota and a decline of 7 points in California, 5 in Iowa, 3 in Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota, 10 in Kansas and 2 in New York.

The average condition of spring rye improved 6.3 points during July, but on August 1 it was 13 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 17.7 points lower than on August 1, 1896, and 10.9 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

The conditions in the principal states are as follows: Wisconsin, 77; Iowa, 87; Nebraska, 74, and Minnesota, 64. During July there was an improvement of 13 points in Wisconsin and 21 points in Minnesota, and a decline of 3 points in Iowa and 5 points in Nebraska.

Preliminary returns indicate a decrease of about 32,000 acres, or 4.8 per cent in acreage in buckwheat as compared with last year. Of this shrinkage 22,000 acres represent the reduction in New York and Pennsylvania, which together produce about two-thirds of the total buckwheat crop of the country. The average condition of buckwheat is 5.3 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, and 2.9 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal states are as follows: New York, 91; Pennsylvania, 81; Wisconsin, 94; Maine, 99; Michigan, 92; West Virginia, 94; Iowa, 94, and Minnesota, 80.

The average condition of potatoes declined 3.1 points during July. On August 1 it was 4.8 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, but 4.3 points higher than on August 1, 1896, and 2.2 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal states are as follows: New York, 86; Pennsylvania, 80; Ohio, 87; Michigan, 95; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin and Iowa, 91; Minnesota, 79; Missouri, 97; Kansas, 86, and Nebraska, 81. During July there was an improvement of 3 points in Michigan, 7 in Wisconsin and 14 in Minnesota. On the other hand, there was a decline of 3 points in New York and Kansas, of 12 points in Pennsylvania, 5 in Ohio, 1 in Illinois, 6 in Iowa, 2 in Missouri and 10 in Nebraska. the condition in Indiana remaining unchanged.

Of the thirteen principal sweet potato producing states, seven report an improvement during July, and six a decline, the condition remaining unchanged in the other states.

Preliminary returns indicate a reduction of 5.3 per cent in the hay acreage. Of the fourteen states mowing one million acres or upward last year, all, except California, report a reduced acreage. The condition of timothy hay is 6.8 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 19.4 points lower than on August 1, 1898, and 7.5 points below the mean of the August average for the last nine years.

The reports as to the production of clover are on the whole unfavorable, the percentage in the principal states, as compared with a full crop, being as follows: New York 47, Pennsylvania 58, Kentucky 75, Michigan 90, Indiana 14, Illinois 66, Wisconsin 42, Ohio 55, and Iowa 78. In point of quality the crop compares unfavorably with that of last year, and also with the ten year averages in all but the two principal clover producing states.

During July the changes in the condition of the tobacco crop were almost wholly unfavorable, Virginia reporting a decline of 20 points, North Carolina 10 points, Pennsylvania 6, Missouri 4, Maryland and Tennessee 2, and Kentucky 1. In Ohio the crop about held its own, and in Wisconsin there was an improvement of 10 points.

The condition of sugar cane in Louisiana is within 3 points of the normal, is 22 points higher than on August 1 last year, and 5 points above the ten year average. Similarly favorable conditions are reported from all the other states that contribute to the sugar crop of the country with the exception of Mississippi, the product of which is inconsiderable.

The condition of sorghum is in the main favorable, Kansas being the only important state in which the condition falls below that of August 1, 1899, or the mean of the averages of the last ten years.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-day says:

London sales of 40,000 shares of stocks and some bonds, and American purchases of the new foreign loan, explain why gold goes out in the face of foreign commerce returns, which show for New York alone for the week an excess of exports over imports of more than $5,000,000.

Exports for the week of $12,763,719 were more than double those for the same period of 1899, and for the year the gain is over $85,000,000, while imports gain only $20,000,000. The money market is untroubled by financing of the foreign loan, though the volume of the new commercial loans is well sustained.

Cotton fell so sharply that some recovery occurred in an oversold speculative market, and spot sold at 10 cents when the official report appeared, notwithstanding the many indications of further reduction in consumption. Wheat advanced about a cent, helped by poor foreign crop reports.

The domestic outlook is fairly cheerful, and farmers have marketed freely, receipts at interior cities aggregating 6,287,581 bushels, against 3,918,216 last year and 2,446,417 in 1898. Exports from Atlantic ports were only 1,720,963 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 2,503,344 bushels last year, although purchases on foreign account were large, and promise an increased movement hereafter. Corn gained nearly 2 cents, with the aid of dry weather reports, and is 8 cents above the price at this time last year. Both receipts and exports for the week fell more than a million bushels below the same week in 1899.

Failures for the week were 177 in the United States against 136 last year, and 23 in Canada against 29 last year.

KANSAS CROPS.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 10.—The condition of the Kansas corn crop is given officially as 54 per cent. This estimate is based on returns from every school district in Kansas, dated August 4. Since then the corn has suffered some from the continued dry and hot weather, so that "half a crop" is the best that can be reasonably expected.

By the same official report, issued by the state board of agriculture last night, the total wheat yield is reported officially as 78,081,000 bu. This is the largest crop of wheat ever grown in any year by any American state. The wheat harvest is over, and the figures may be accepted as correct.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Aug. 14.—Close.—Along with the mid-summer dullness in wheat, came a slightly bearish feeling today and wheat responded. Liverpool cables were lower in the opening, which accounted for the easy feeling in the early trading. Later the cables braced up and closed higher and the American market followed it. This was about the only bullish influence in the market.

Better weather in the northwest and abroad and the slightly bearish crop report from Illinois were the influences on the other side. The northwest wired that reports returns from the various counties indicated a larger yield than estimated and the wheat was of good quality. Bad weather in France and England had interrupted harvest there slightly, but the weather is now "excellent," according to the late cables. A bearish increase in the world's visible did not help the bull side any, and in the late trading the market leaned towards a lower level.

Receipts at primary points were liberal again, showing up 1,073,000 bushels, against 512,000 last year. St. Louis had 204,000 bushels, against 42,000 last year, and Toledo had 60,320, against 13,000 last year. The local inspection sheet showed a record-breaking inspection for the year, there being 228 cars, against 156 last year. Oats receipts accounted for the big arrivals today, 123 cars being inspected.

Corn opened easier in sympathy with wheat and the tame cables but later in the day braced up slightly and closed at a fractional advance. Primary receipts were light, 305,000 bushels, against 527,000 last year, and the world's visible showed a decrease of over 1,000,000 bushels. This, together with bad reports from the corn belt weather, helped the market slightly. Oats were dull through the day.

Clover seed active in the late trading and October seed recorded a ten cent advance over yesterday. Prime Alsike sold at $7.47½ and new prime seed sold at $5.65.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 42c; September, 39¾c; October, 38c; December, 39½c. No. 3 mixed, 41c; No. 3 yellow, 42½c.

Oats—Cash, 22c; September, 22½c; October, 22½c.

Rye—Cash, 51c.

Clover seed, '98 prime, $5.10; '99 prime, $5.65; October, $5.90; prime Alsike, $7.47½.

At Chicago

At the start to-day wheat showed easiness under the influence of more favorable weather in the Northwest and liberal receipts in that section of the country. September opened ⅝c under yesterday at 74¼@74⅝c. At this decline there was a moderate demand on steadiness of cables and the corn firmness. September advanced to 75¼@75⅝c. Trade was quiet. Receipts here were 506 cars, 53 of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 365 cars, against 216 last week and 208 a year ago. The Illinois state report made the probable yield 22,000,000 bushels, compared with 15,000,000 bushels according to government figures.

While the weather was all that could be desired in the greater part of the corn belt, the market for this cereal showed firmness during the forepart of to-day's session, helped largely by firm cables and small stocks, which induced good buying. The purchase of 1,500,000 bushels cash stuff by the seaboard, 600,000 bushels of it from here, was also a bull stimulus. September opened ⅛@⅜c over yesterday at 37⅛@37⅜c, touched 38⅜c on profit-taking by scalpers, and then rallied to 38⅛@38⅛c. Receipts were 219 cars.

Oats were dull but steady in sympathy with corn. Receipts were 305 cars. September opened a shade higher at 21⅞@21¾c and sold to 21⅞c.

Provisions were quiet and steady, influenced by light hog receipts and the grain steadiness. September pork opened 5@7½c over yesterday at $11.65, dropped to $11.52½ and later rallied to $11.60. September lard began the session 2½c higher at $6.65 and eased to $6.60, where it steadied, and September ribs opened a shade lower at $7.00, steadying after a drop to $6.85.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Aug. 13 Close.
Cash	77⅝	78	77¾	77¾	77¾
August ..	77¾			77¾	77¾
September	75¾	78⅝	75¾	78⅛	78⅛
October	78⅝	79	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
August	74⅞	75	74¾	74⅝	74⅞
September...	74⅞	75⅝	74¾	74¾	75¼
October	75¾	76¼	75¾	75¾	76
Corn—					
August	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	37⅝
September...	37⅞	38¼	37½	37⅞	37⅝
October	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37	36¾
Oats—					
August	21½	...	...	21½	21⅜
September...	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜
October	22	22¼	22	22	22
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
September...	78¾	80¼	78¾	79¾	80⅛
December ..82		82¼	81⅞	81⅞	82⅛
Corn—					
September...	42⅝	43⅜	42⅝	43¼	42⅝
December ..40		40⅝	40	40⅛	39⅝
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
September...	71⅜	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜
December ...	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	74¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
September...	74¼	74¾	74¼	74⅝	74½
December ...	76⅜	76¾	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
September...	77	77¼	77	77	77
December ...	77½	78	77½	77½	77½
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
September..	$11.65	$11.65	$11.55	$11.65	$11.57
October	11.65	11.65	11.60	11.65	11.65
Lard—					
September..	6.65	6.70	6.62	6.65	6.62
October	6.70	6.70	6.62	6.70	6.67
Ribs—					
September..	6.97	7.00	6.95	6.97	7.00
October	6.95	6.95	6.92	6.95	6.97

MOTEY AND FINANCE.

New York, Aug. 14.—Wall st.—The